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# 1-SIDED TUNNEL SYSTEM

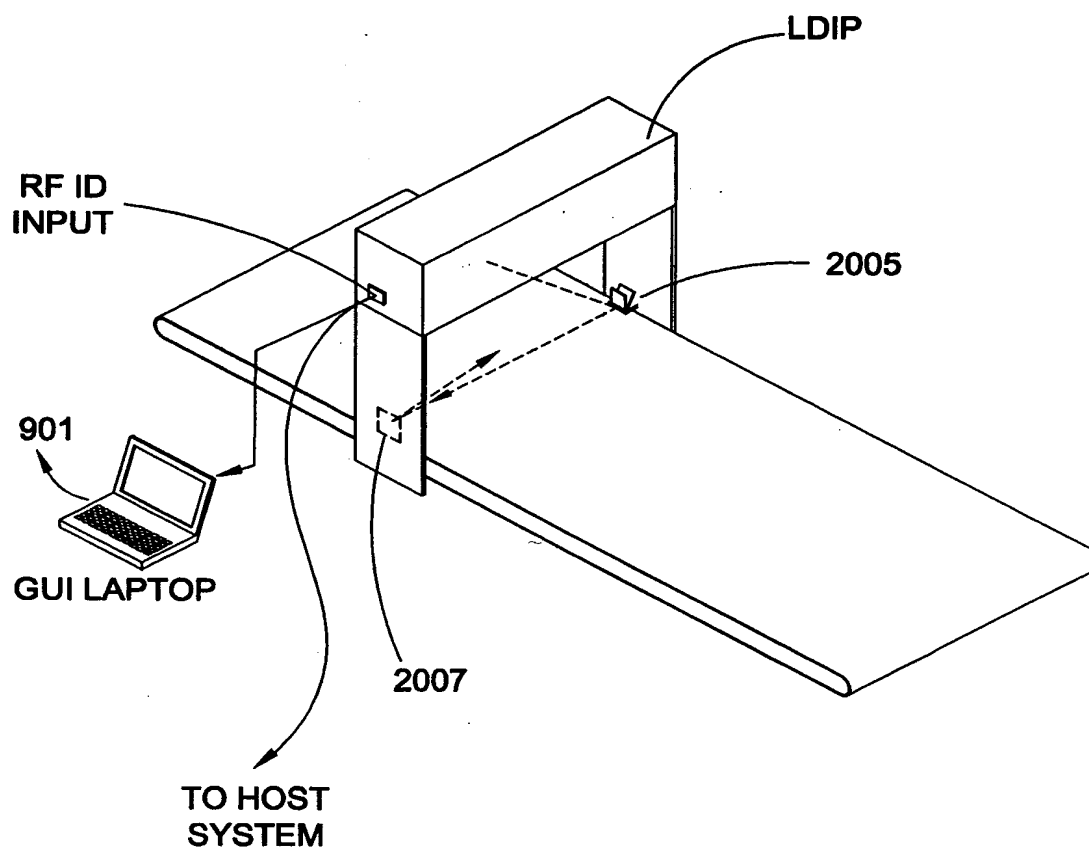


FIG. 1A

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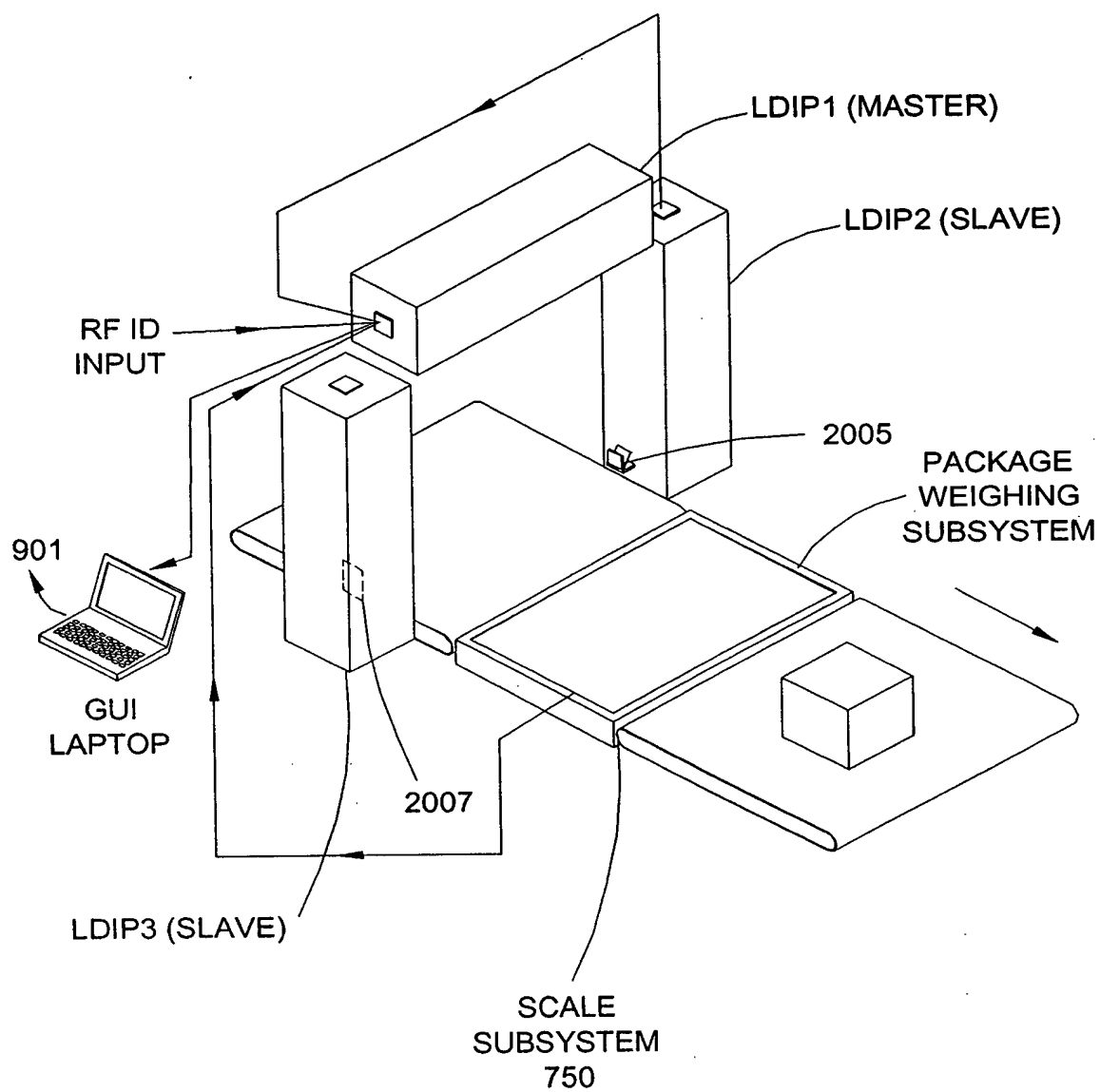
3-SIDED TUNNEL  
SYSTEM

FIG. 1B

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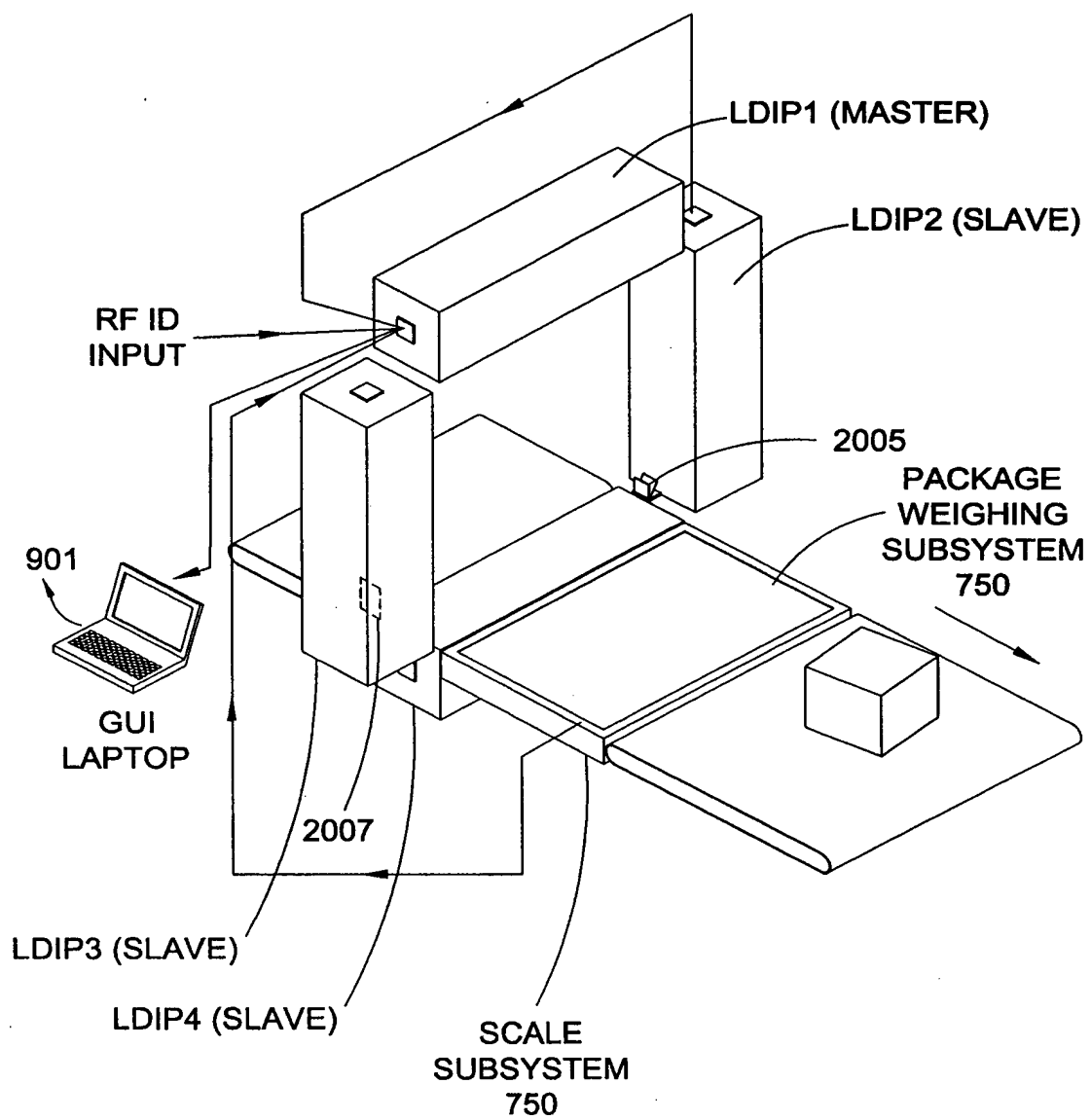
4-SIDED TUNNEL  
SYSTEM

FIG. 1C

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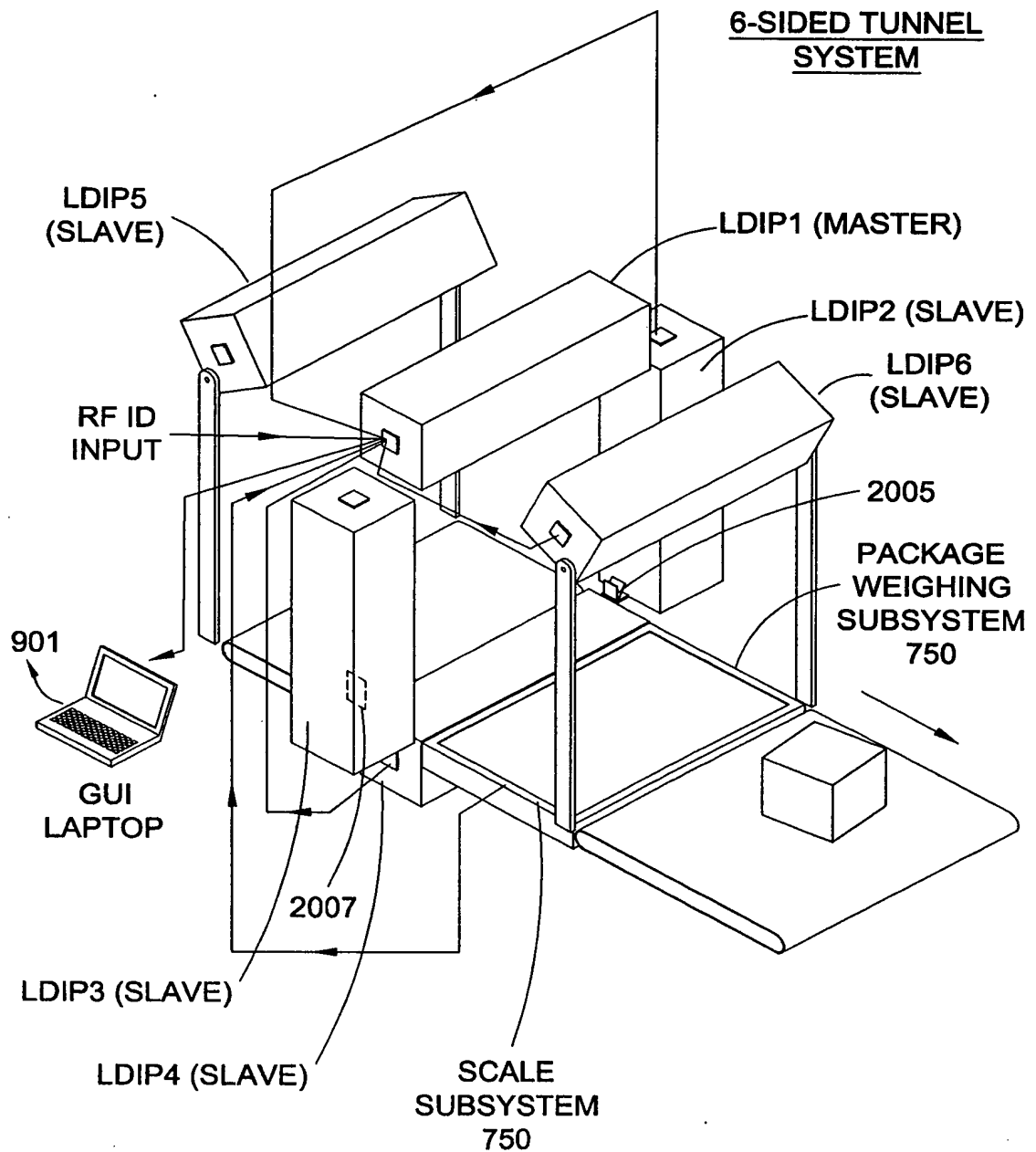


FIG. 1D

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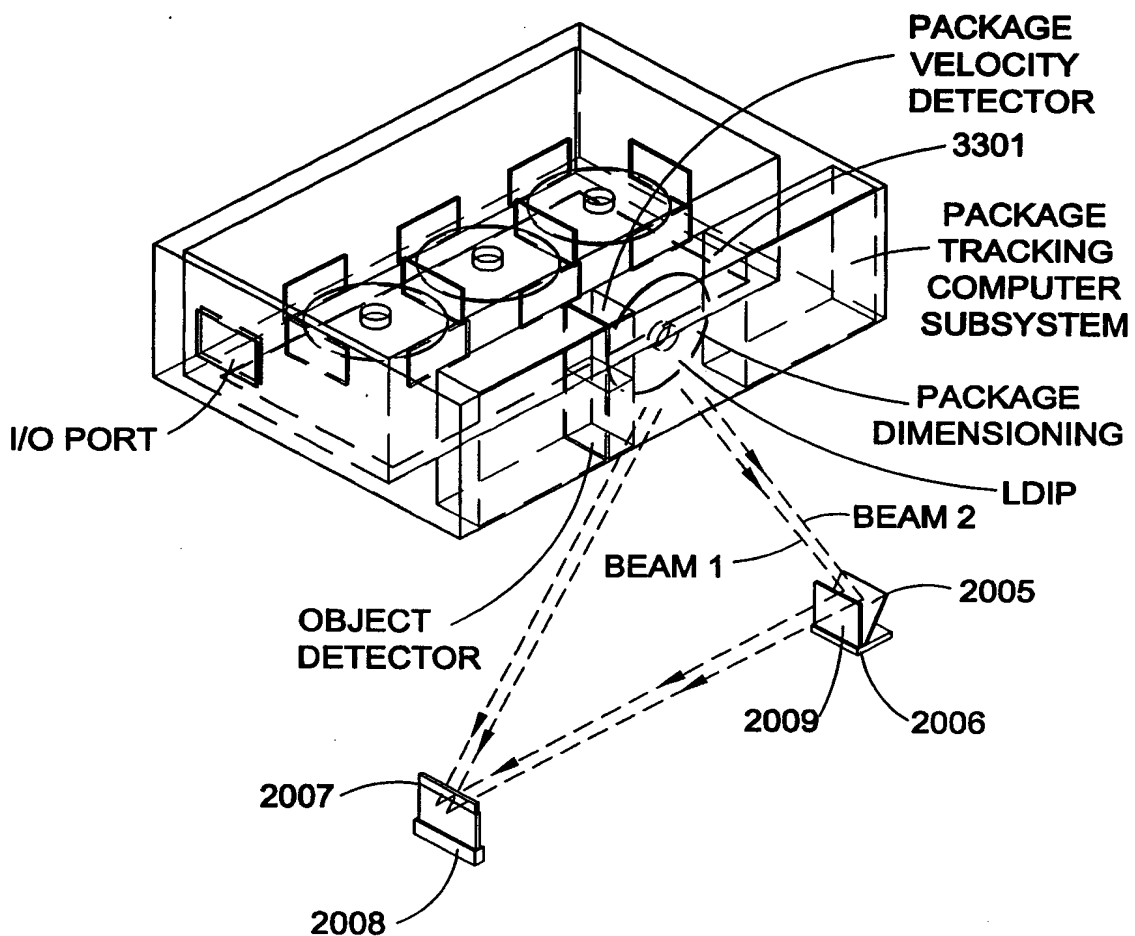


FIG. 2A

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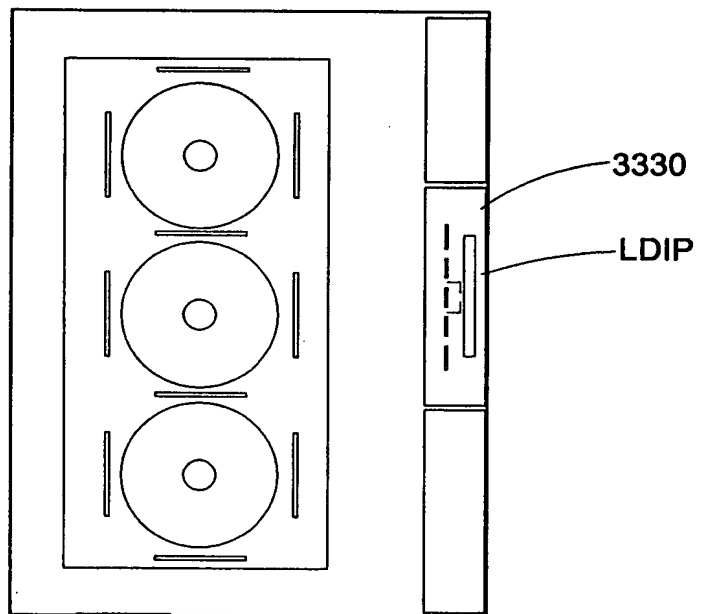


FIG. 2B

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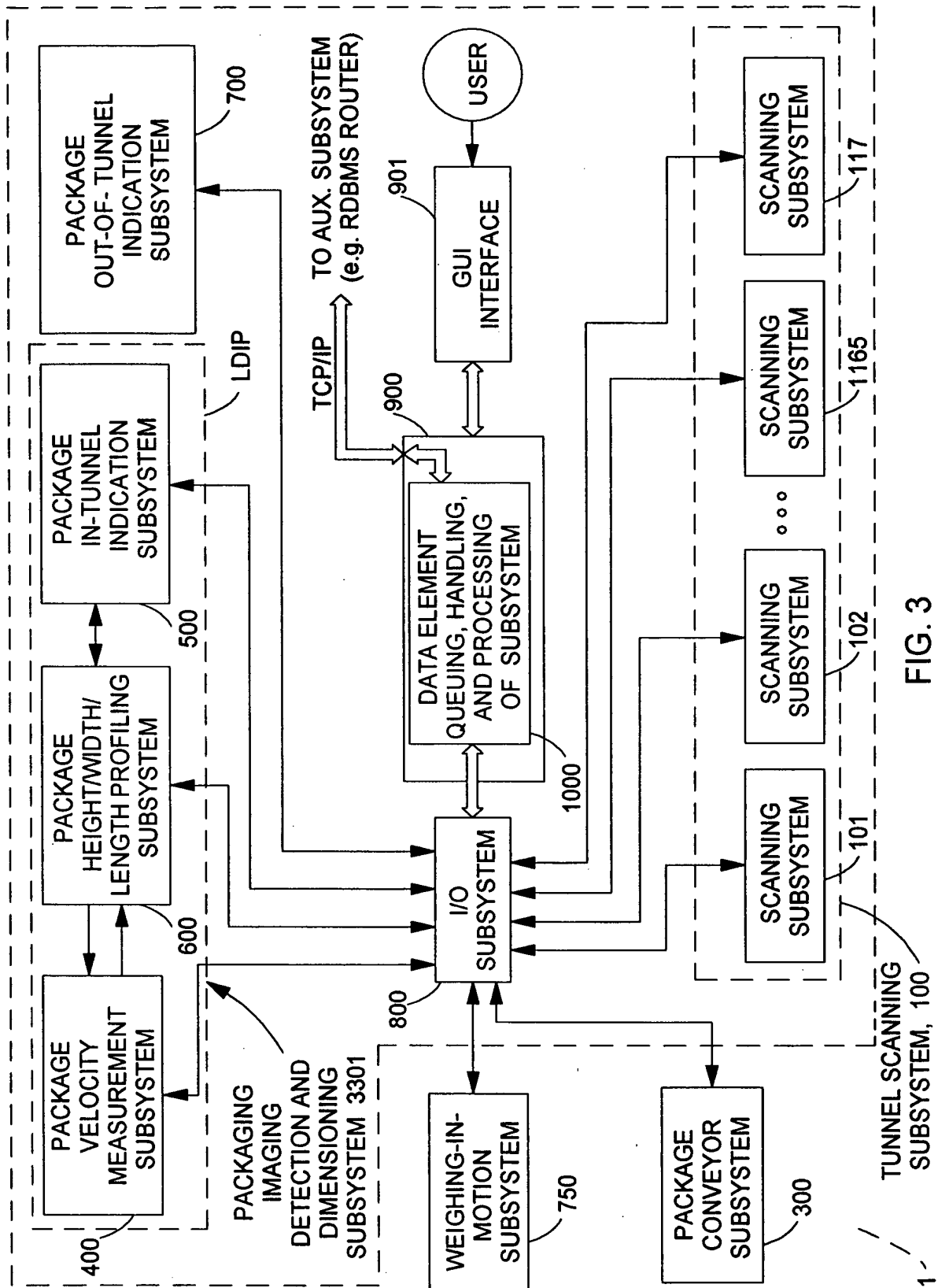


FIG. 3

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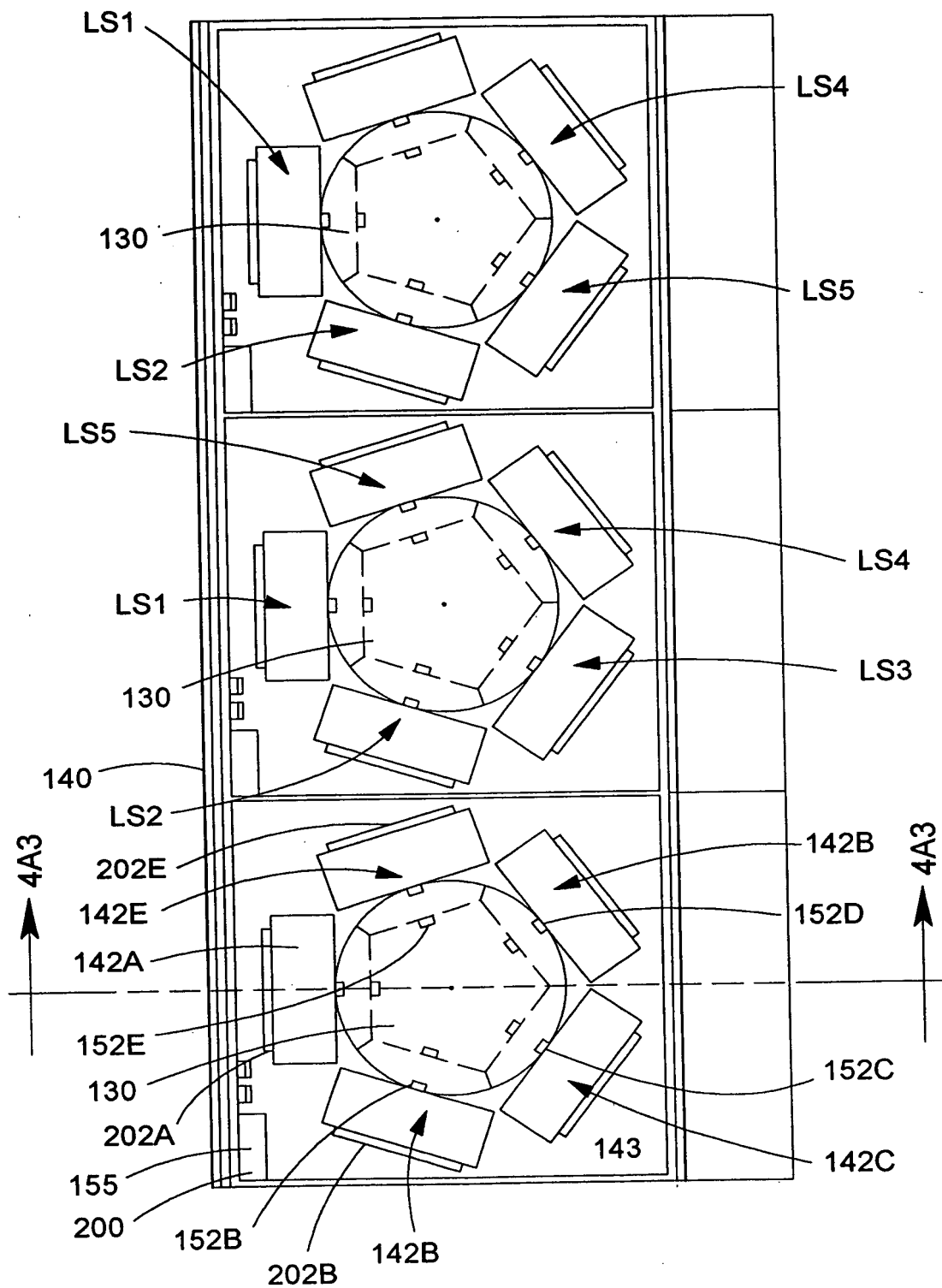


FIG. 4A1

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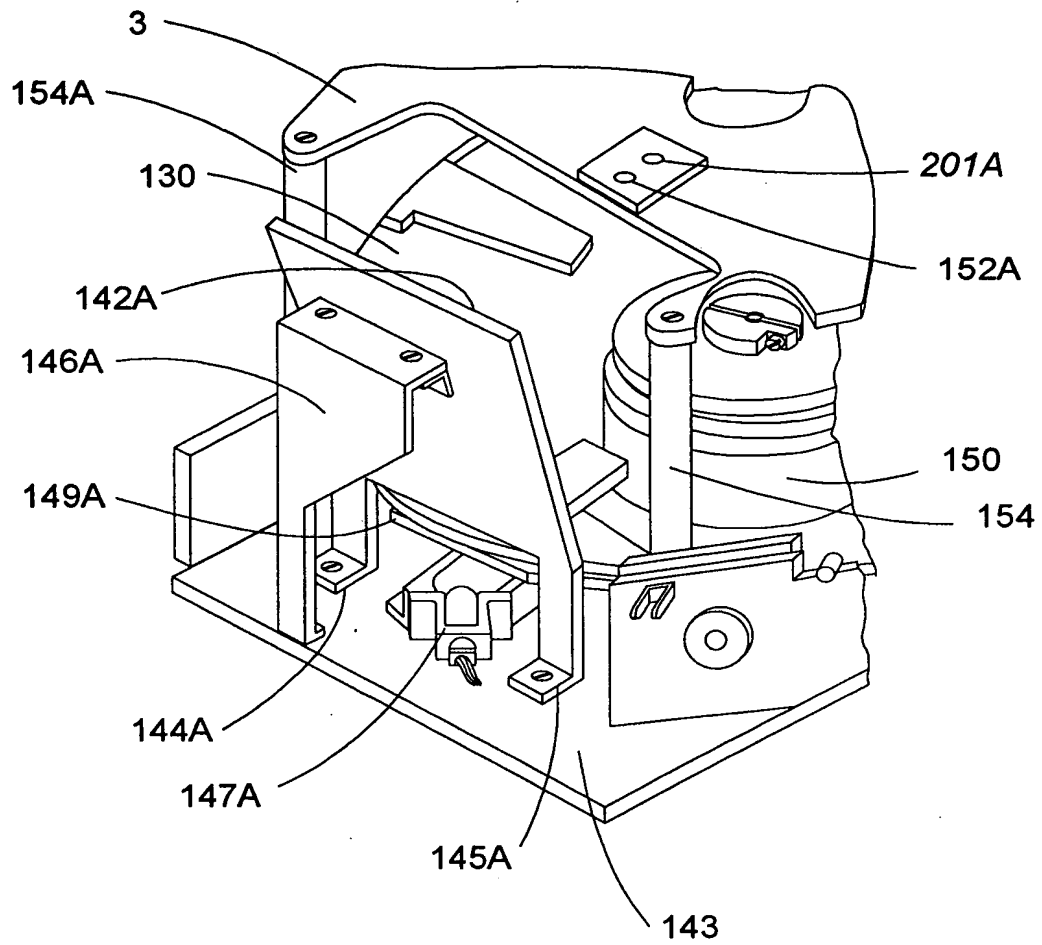


FIG. 4A2

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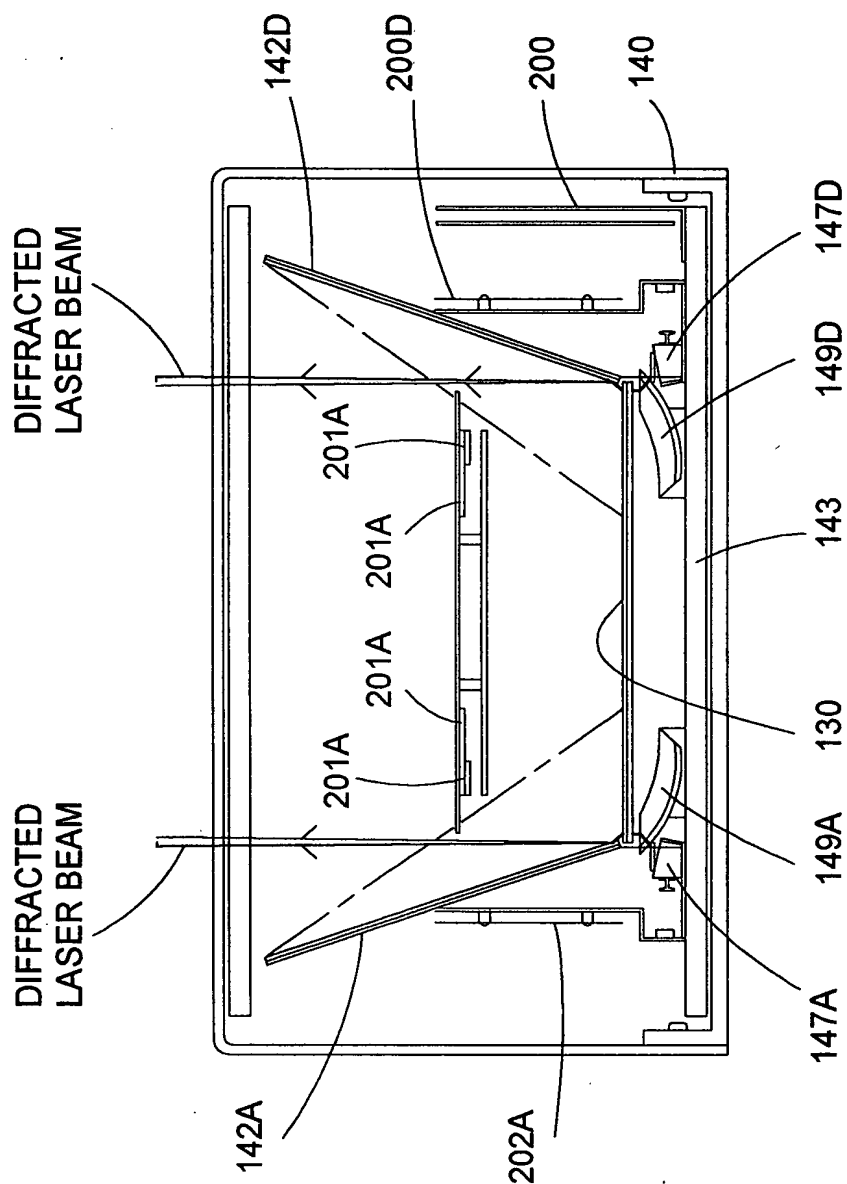


FIG. 4A3

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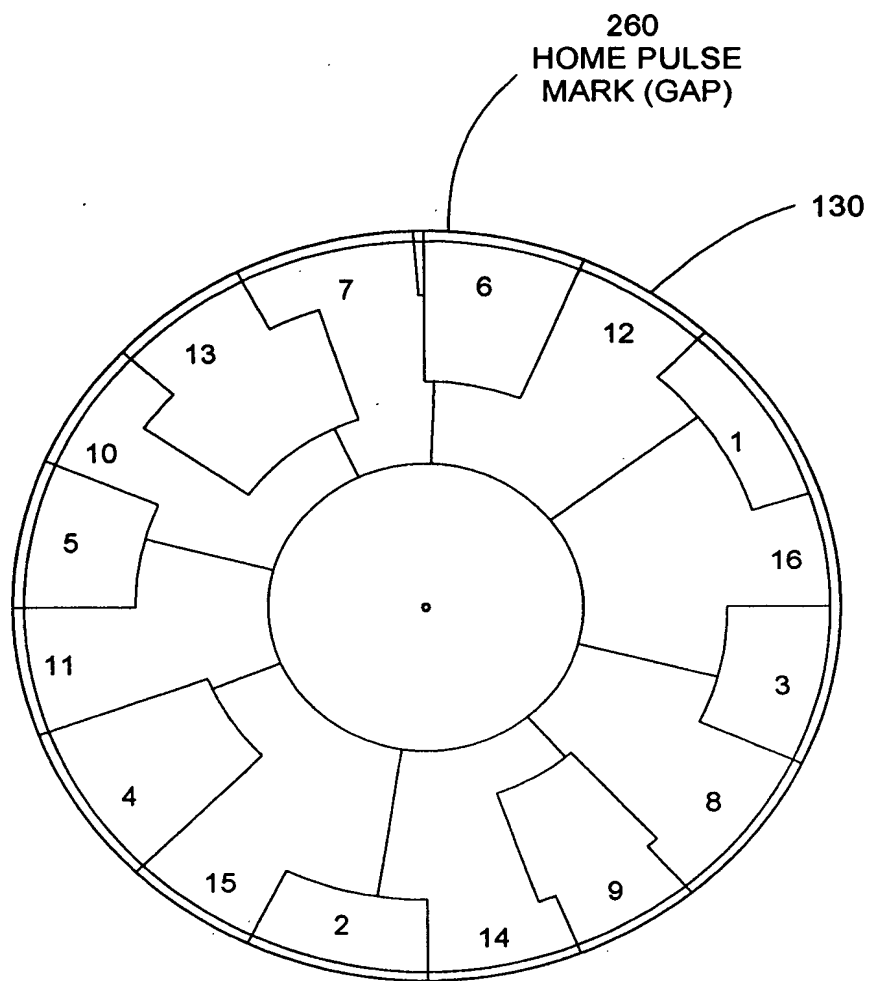


FIG. 4A4

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FACET	DIFFRACTION FOCAL LENGTH (INCHES)	GEOMETRICAL FOCAL LENGTH (INCHES)	ANGLE A (DEGREE)	ANGLE B (DEGREE)	ANGLE OF DIFFRACTION (DEGREES)	ANGLE OF BEAM FROM VERTICAL (DEGREES)	SCAN ANGLE (DEGREES)	SCAN MULT. FACTOR (m)	ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES)
1	49.57	49.76	45.9	61.06	28.94	-3.06	29.61	1.26	23.51
2	49.54	49.73	45.9	55.62	34.38	2.38	29.62	1.34	22.10
3	49.96	50.16	45.9	50.23	39.77	7.77	29.39	1.41	20.77
4	50.81	51.01	45.9	44.97	45.03	13.03	28.92	1.48	19.52
5	49.57	49.76	45.9	61.06	28.94	-3.06	29.61	1.26	23.51
6	49.54	49.73	45.9	55.62	34.38	2.38	29.62	1.34	22.10
7	49.96	50.16	45.9	50.23	39.77	7.77	29.39	1.41	20.77
8	50.81	51.01	45.9	44.97	45.03	13.03	28.92	1.48	19.52
9	59.06	59.38	45.9	60.56	29.44	-2.56	25.01	1.25	55.73
10	59.04	59.36	45.9	56.00	34.00	2.00	25.02	1.32	55.73
11	59.39	59.72	45.9	51.47	38.53	6.53	24.88	1.39	55.73
12	60.10	60.44	45.9	47.01	42.99	10.99	24.59	1.44	55.73
13	59.06	59.38	45.9	60.56	29.44	-2.56	25.01	1.25	55.89
14	59.04	59.36	45.9	56.00	34.00	2.00	25.02	1.32	55.89
15	59.39	59.72	45.9	51.47	38.53	6.53	24.88	1.39	55.89
16	60.10	60.44	45.9	47.01	42.99	10.99	24.59	1.44	55.89

FIG. 4A5

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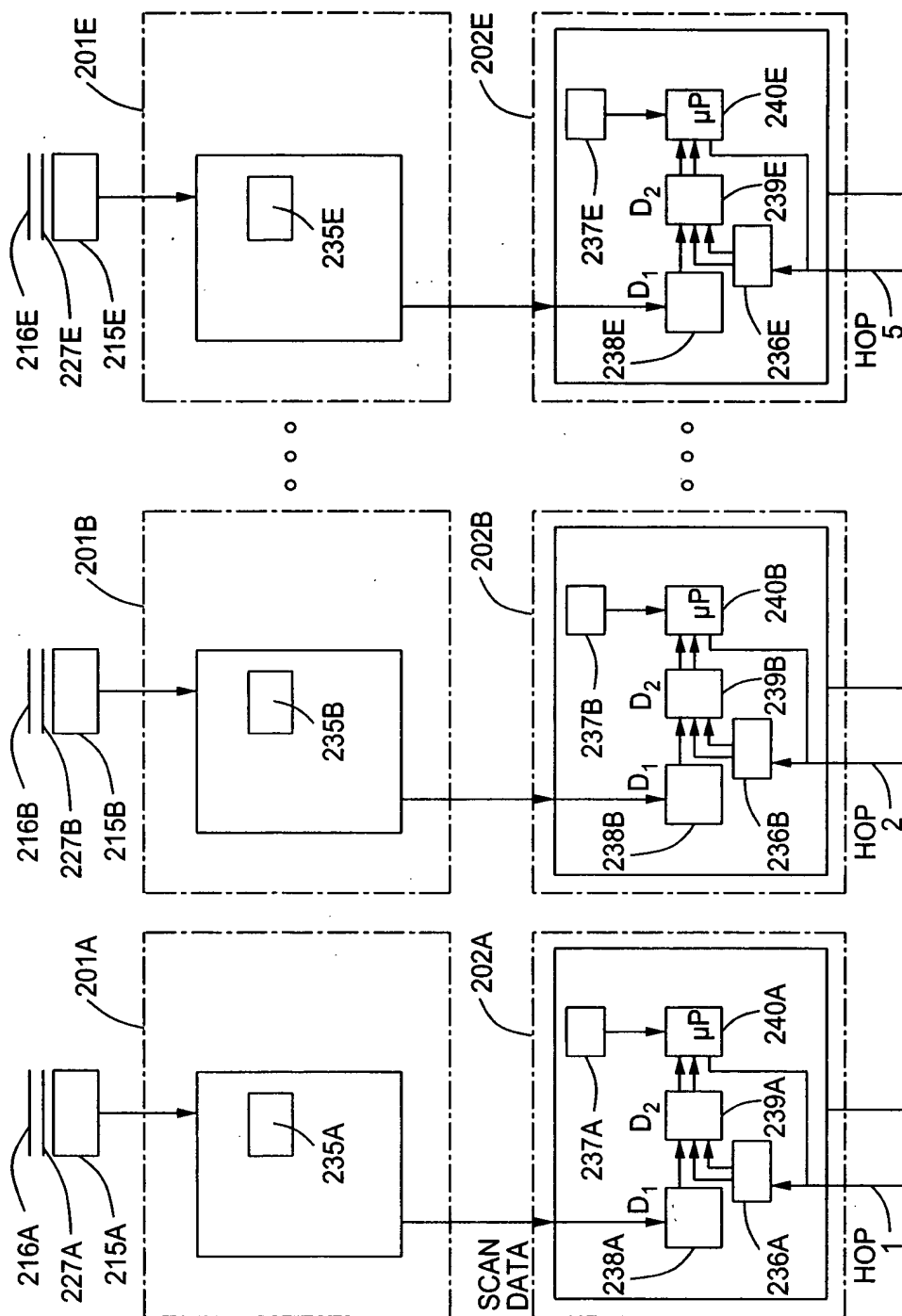


FIG. 5A

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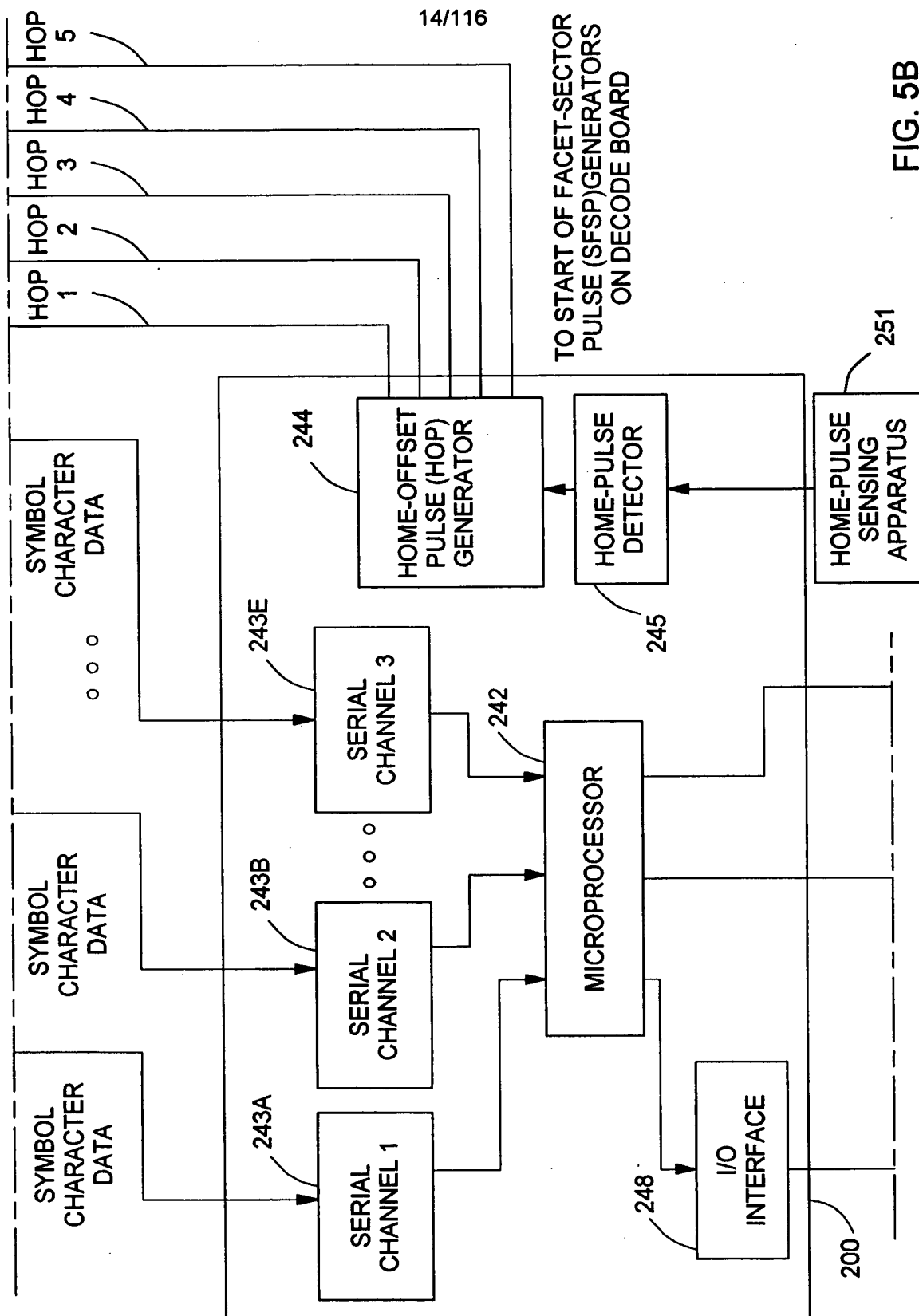


FIG. 5B

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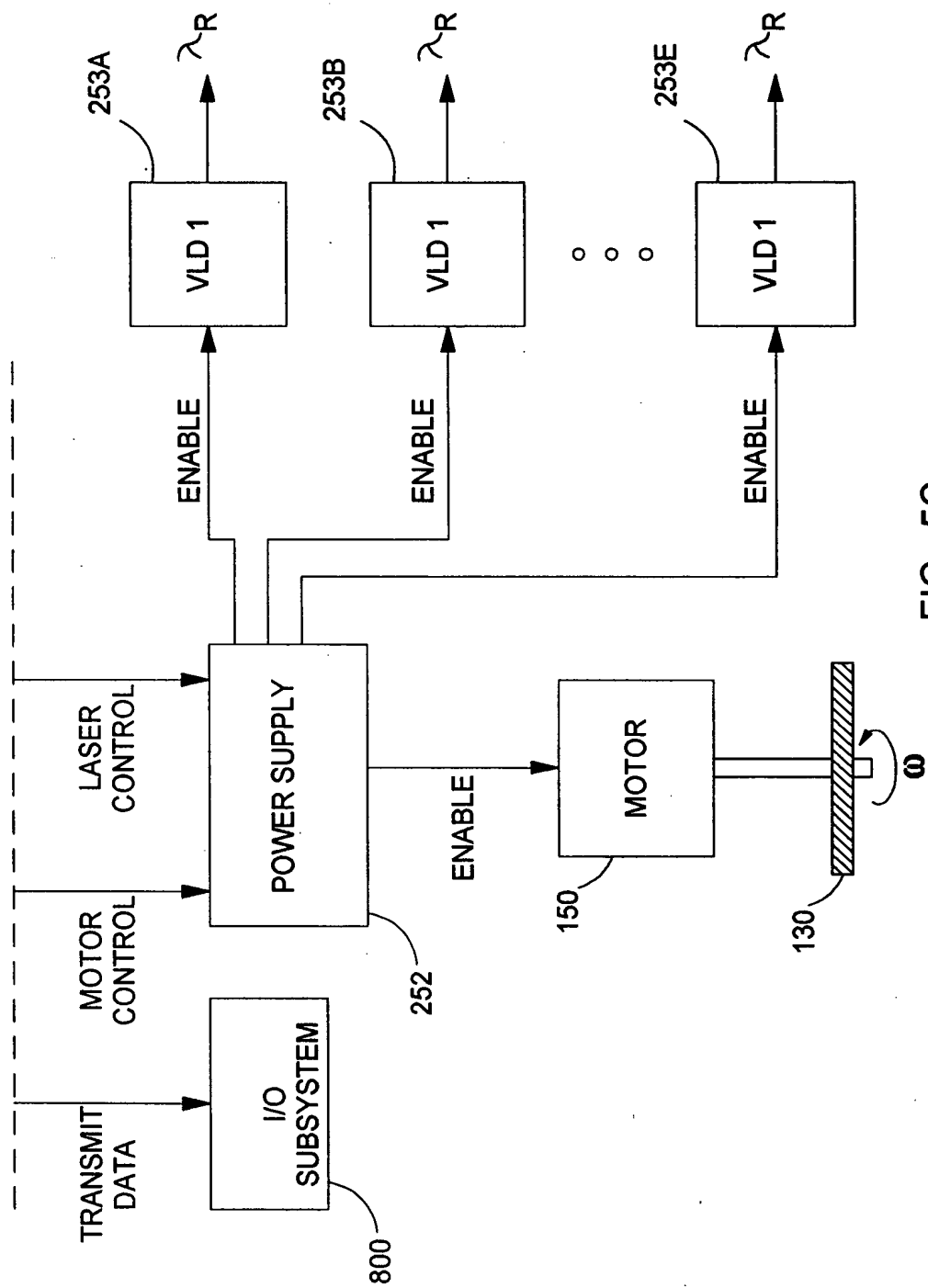


FIG. 5C

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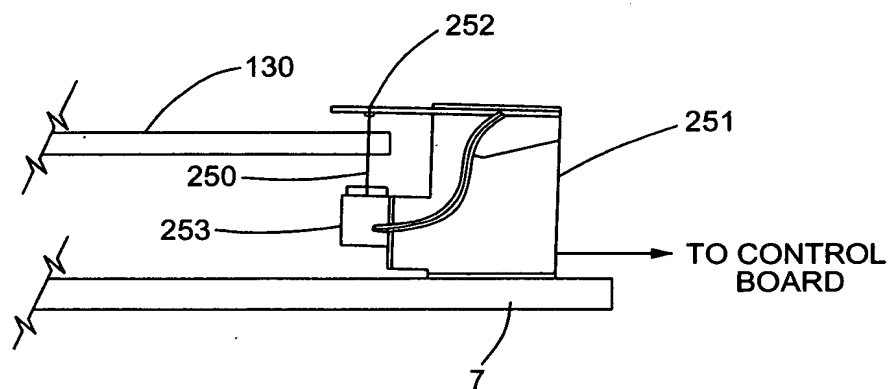


FIG. 6A

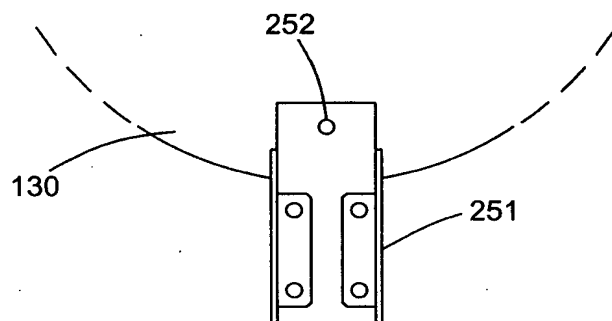


FIG. 6B

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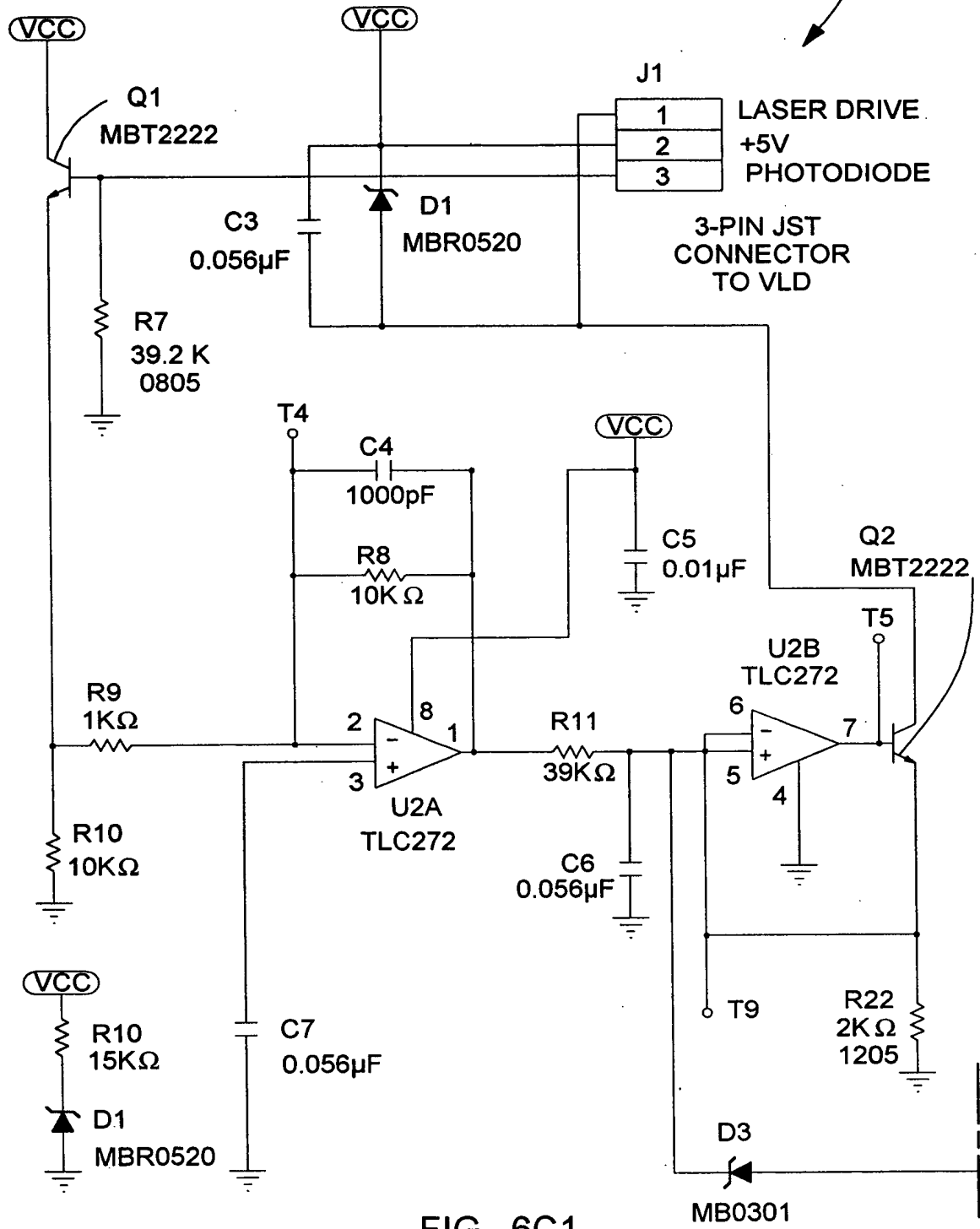


FIG. 6C1

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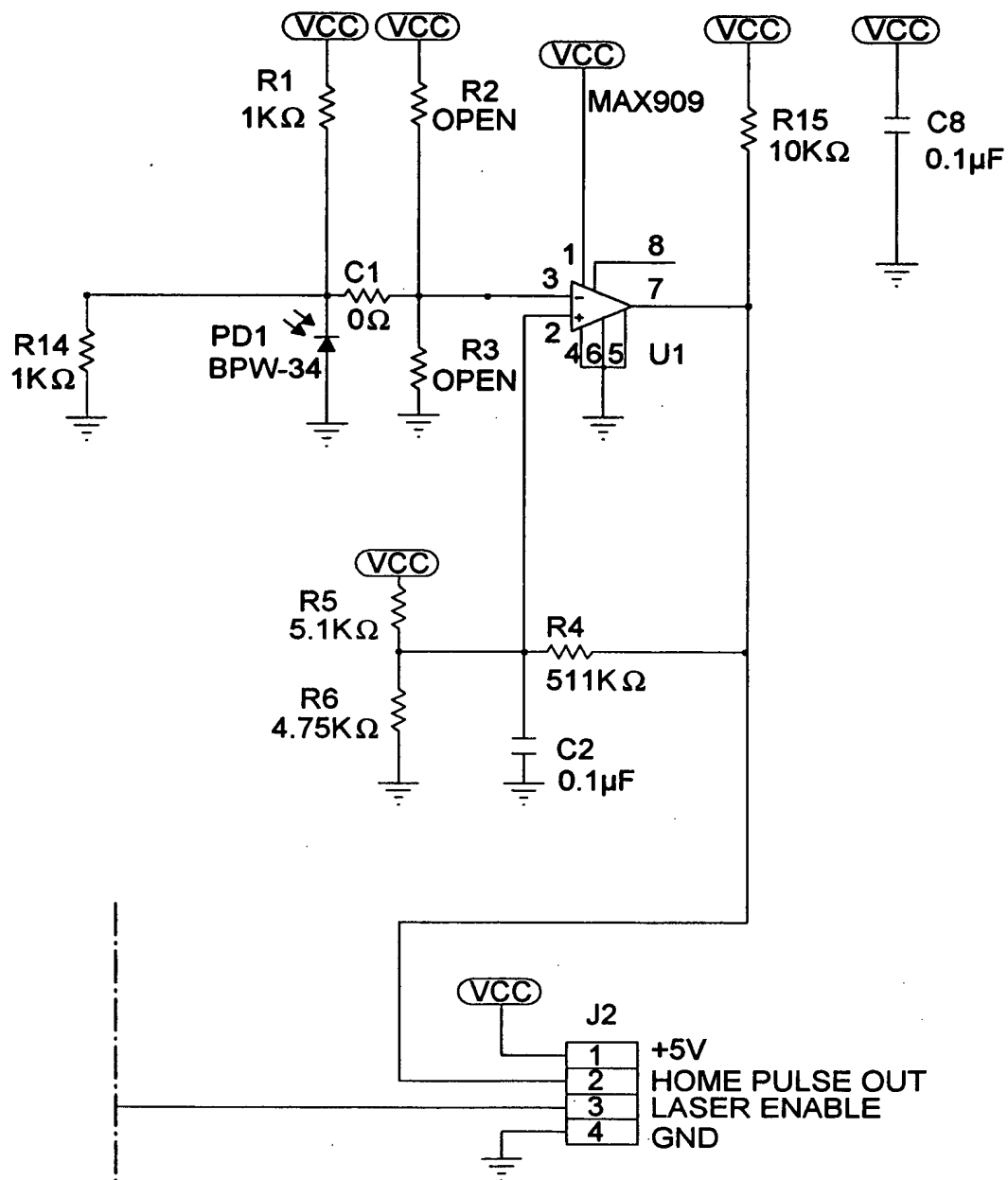


FIG. 6C2

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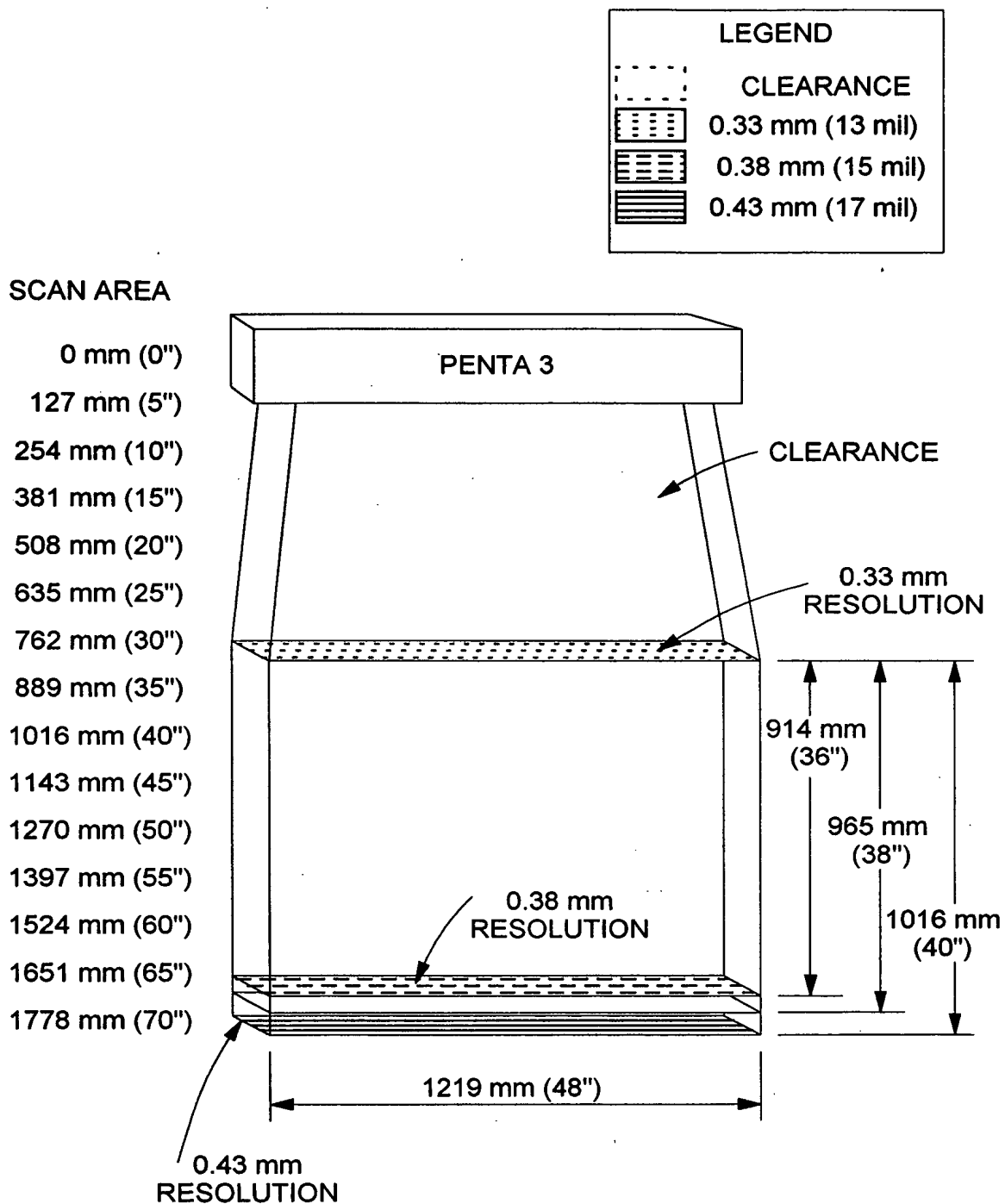


FIG. 7A

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## SCAN AREA

0 mm (0")  
127 mm (5")  
254 mm (10")  
381 mm (15")  
508 mm (20")  
635 mm (25")  
762 mm (30")  
889 mm (35")  
1016 mm (40")  
1143 mm (45")  
1270 mm (50")  
1397 mm (55")  
1524 mm (60")  
1651 mm (65")  
1778 mm (70")

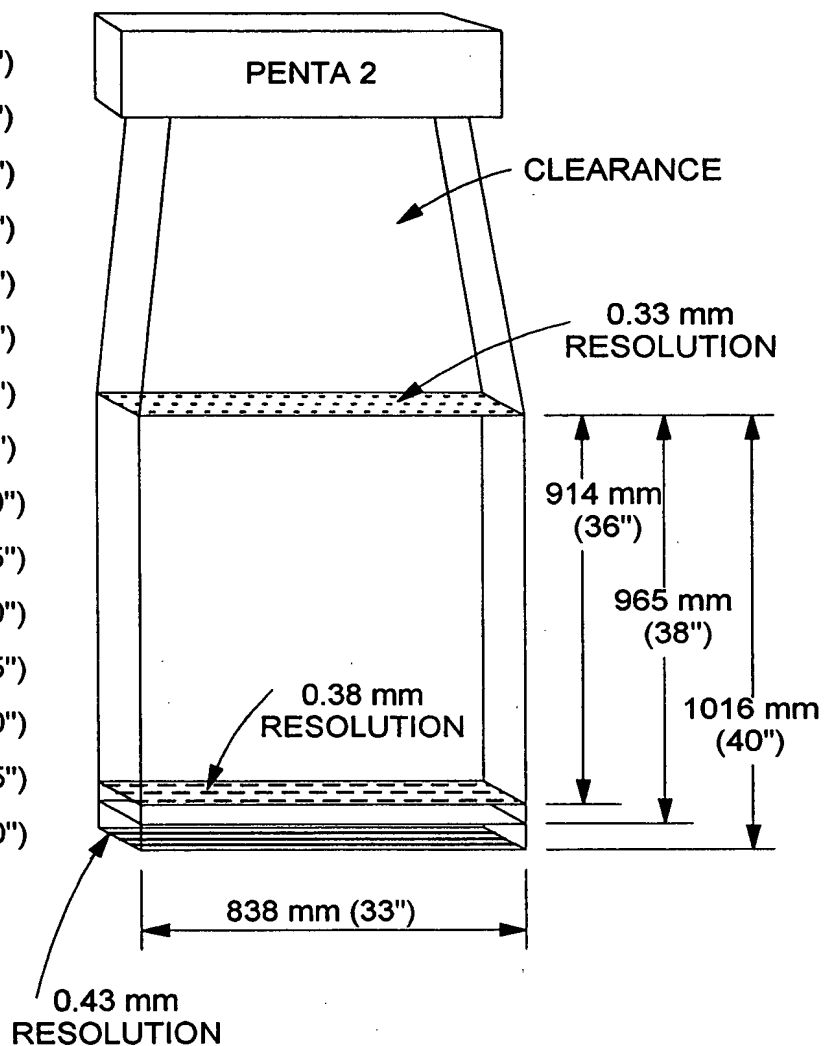


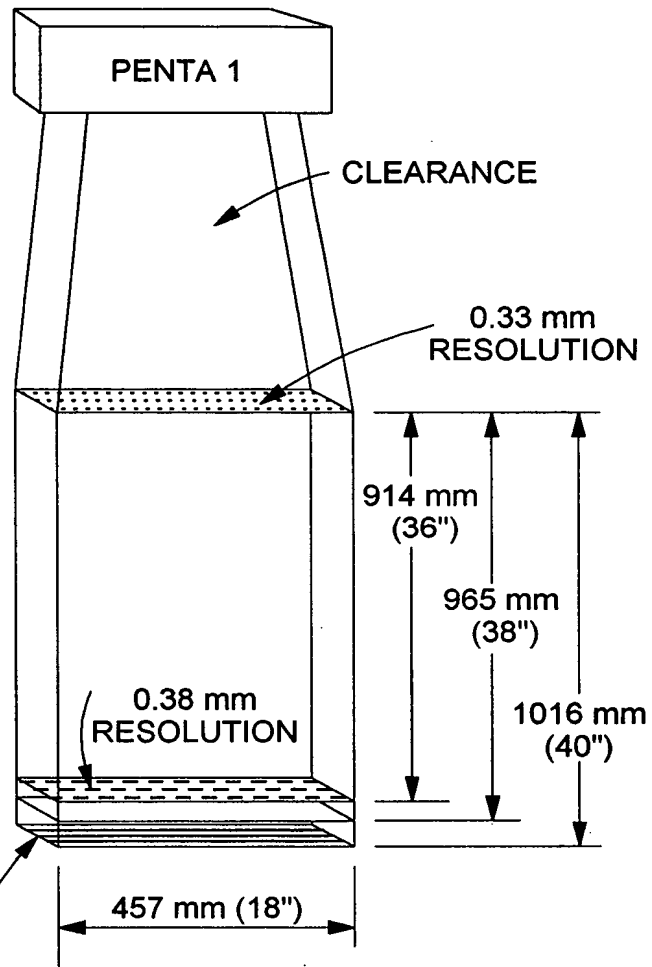
FIG. 7B

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## SCAN AREA

0 mm (0")  
127 mm (5")  
254 mm (10")  
381 mm (15")  
508 mm (20")  
635 mm (25")  
762 mm (30")  
889 mm (35")  
1016 mm (40")  
1143 mm (45")  
1270 mm (50")  
1397 mm (55")  
1524 mm (60")  
1651 mm (65")  
1778 mm (70")

0.43 mm  
RESOLUTION



LEGEND	
	CLEARANCE
	0.33 mm (13 mil)
	0.38 mm (15 mil)
	0.43 mm (17 mil)

FIG. 7C

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SPECIFICATIONS FOR PENTA 1, PENTA 2, PENTA 3 SCANNERS	
OPERATIONAL	
LIGHT SOURCE	5 VISIBLE LASER DIODES 858 + 5mm
LASER POWER	8.4mW (PEAK); LESS THAN 1 mW AVERAGE POWER
DEPTH OF SCAN FIELD	914mm (36") FOR 0.33 mm (13mil) BAR CODES 965mm (38") FOR 0.38 mm (15mil) BAR CODES 1,016mm (40") FOR 0.43 mm (17mil) BAR CODES
WIDTH OF SCAN FIELD	PENTA 1 : 457mm (18") PENTA 2 : 838mm (33") PENTA 3: 1219mm (48")
SCAN SPEED	PENTA 1 : 6,930 SCAN LINES PER SECOND PENTA 2 : 13,860 SCAN LINES PER SECOND PENTA 3 : 20,790 SCAN LINES PER SECOND
SCAN PATTERN	OMNIDIRECTIONAL 5-SIDED PENTAGON SCAN PATTERN PENTA 1: 20 SCAN LINES REPEATED AT FOUR DISTANCES (80 TOTAL) PENTA 2: 40 SCAN LINES REPEATED AT FOUR DISTANCES (160 TOTAL) PENTA 3: 60 SCAN LINES REPEATED AT FOUR DISTANCES (240 TOTAL)
MINIMUM BAR WIDTH	0.33 mm (13mil)
DECODE CAPABILITY	AUTODISCRIMINATES ALL STANDARD BAR CODES
SYSTEM INTERFACES	RS 232. POINT TO POINT. RS422. LIGHT PEN EMULATION
PRINT CONTRAST	35% MINIMUM REFLECTANCE DIFFERENCE
NUMBER CHARACTERS READ	UP TO 60 DATA CHARACTERS. (MAXIMUM NUMBER CHARACTERS WILL VARY BASED ON SYMBOLOGY AND DENSITY)
ASPECT RATIO	UP TO 2.6 TO 1

FIG. 8

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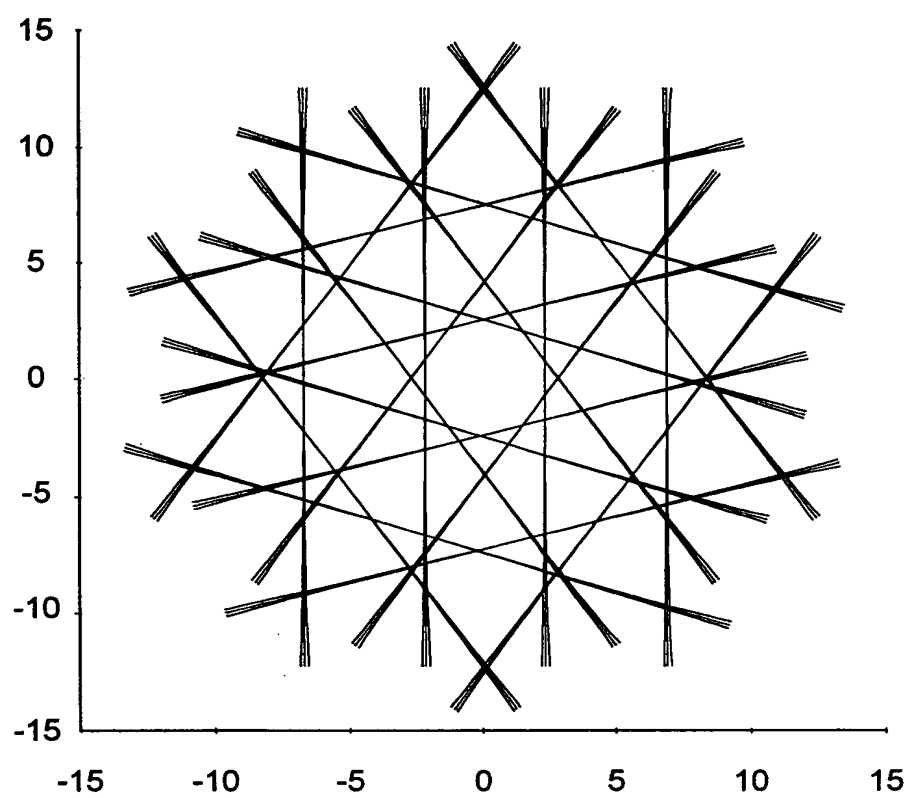


FIG. 9A

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PENTA TRIPLE SCANNER FOCAL PLANE SCAN PATTERN

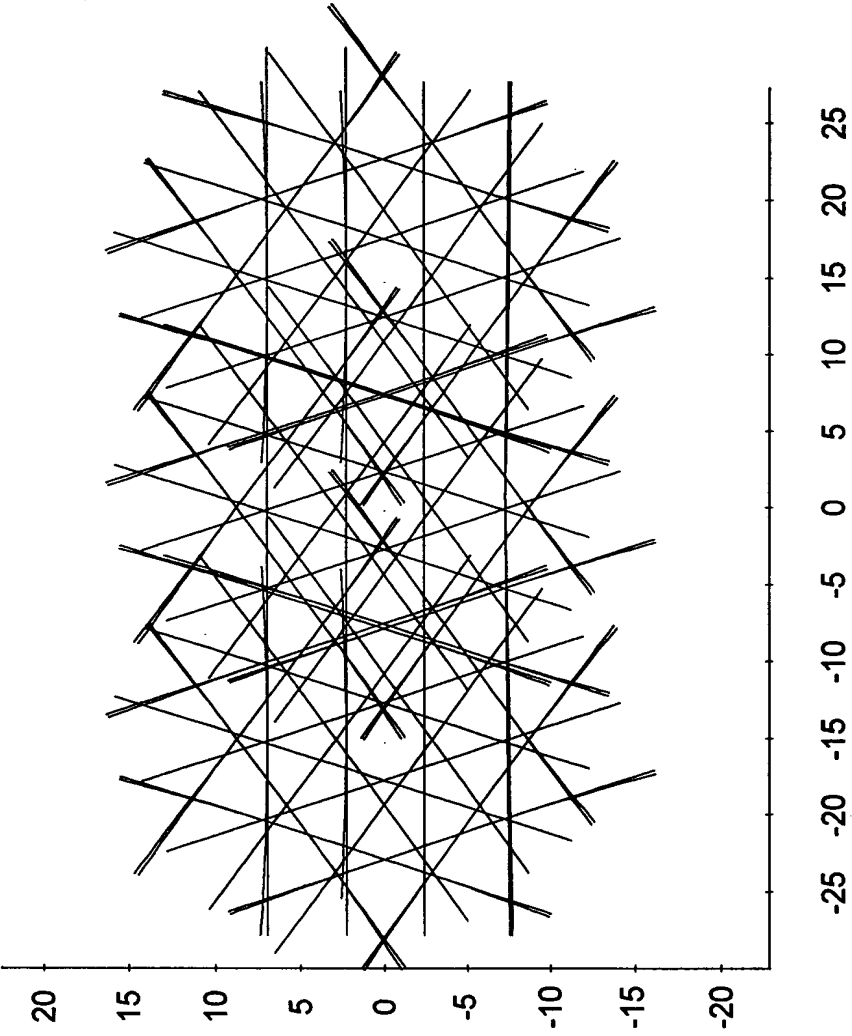
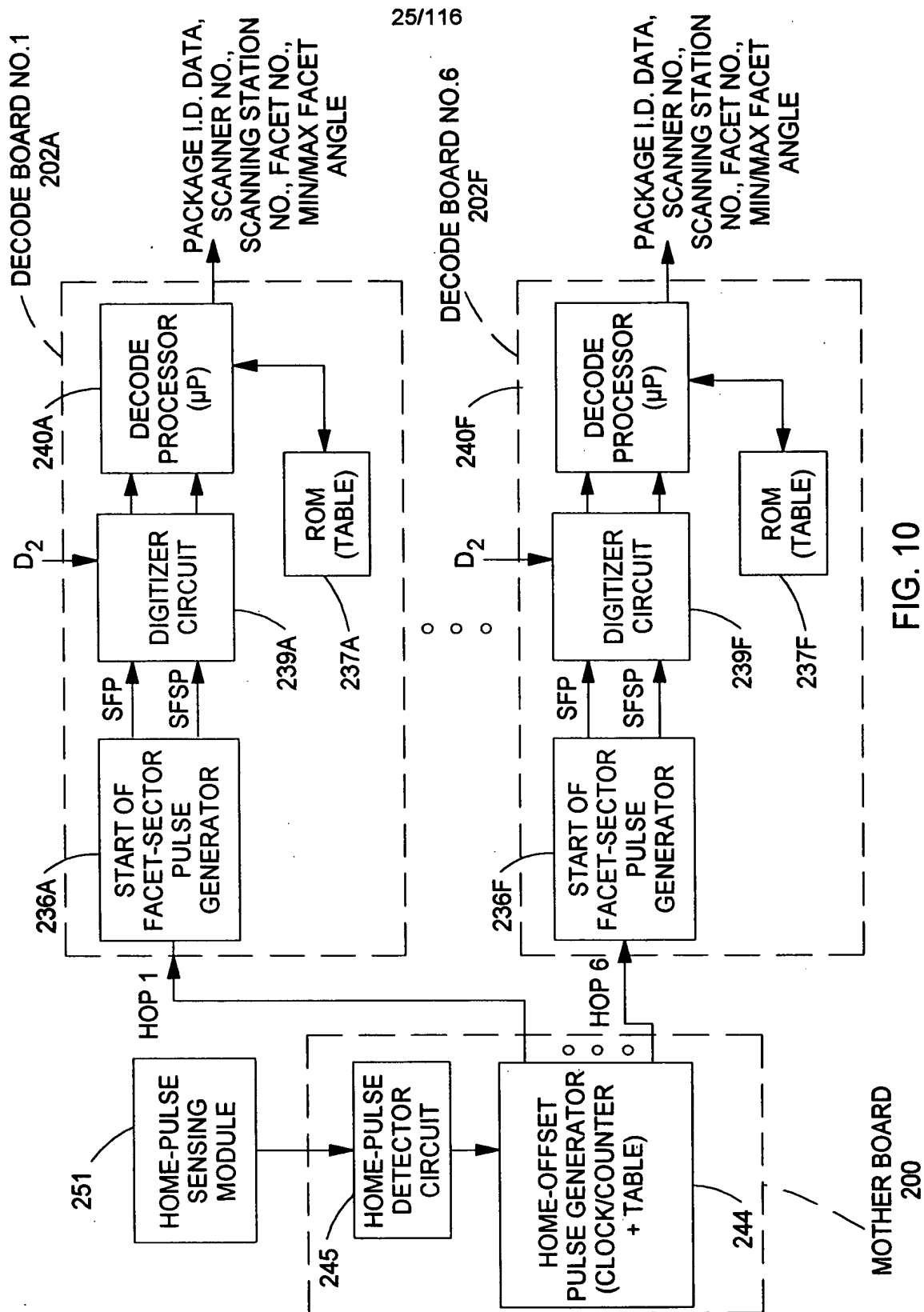


FIG. 9B



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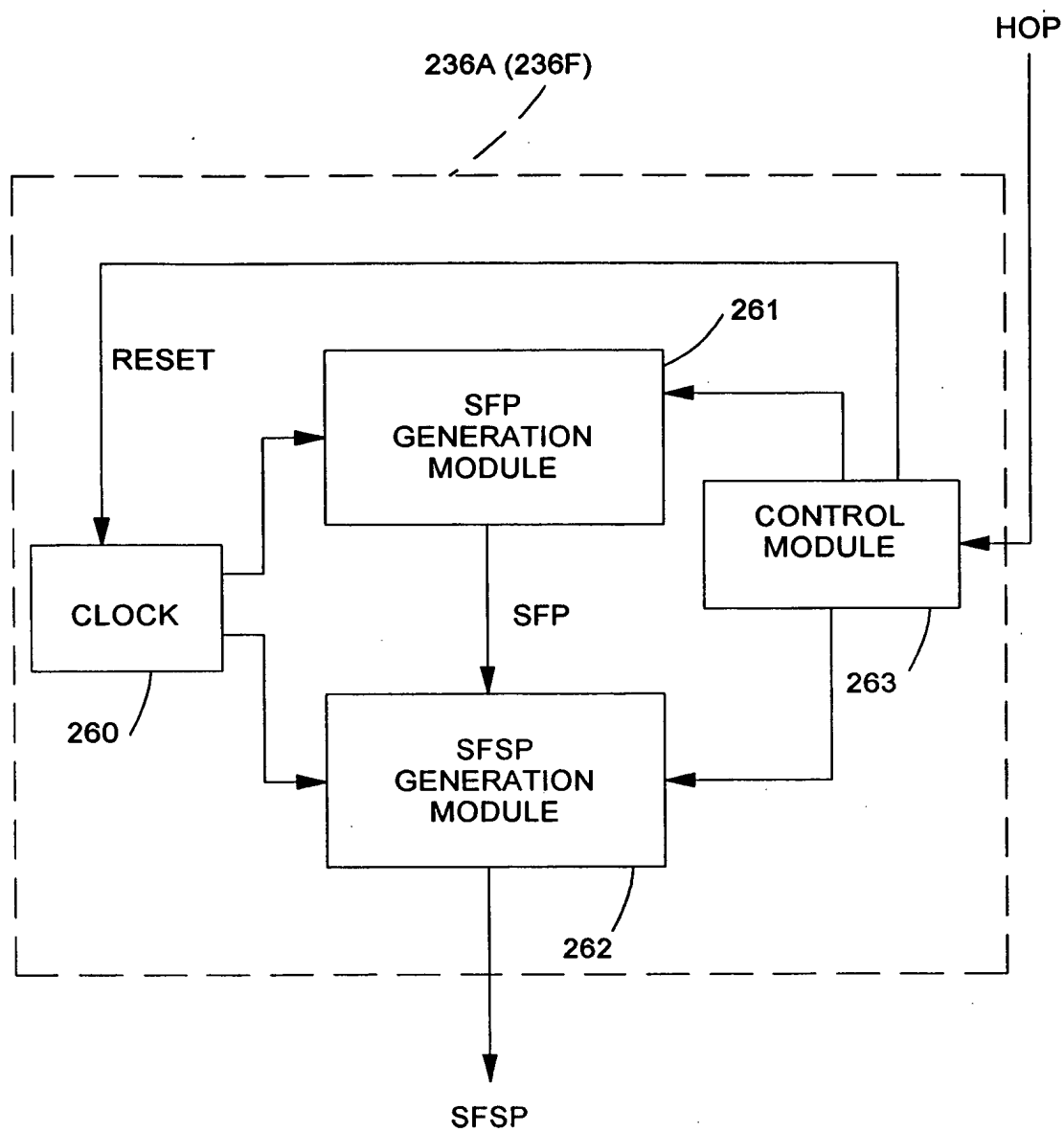


FIG. 10A

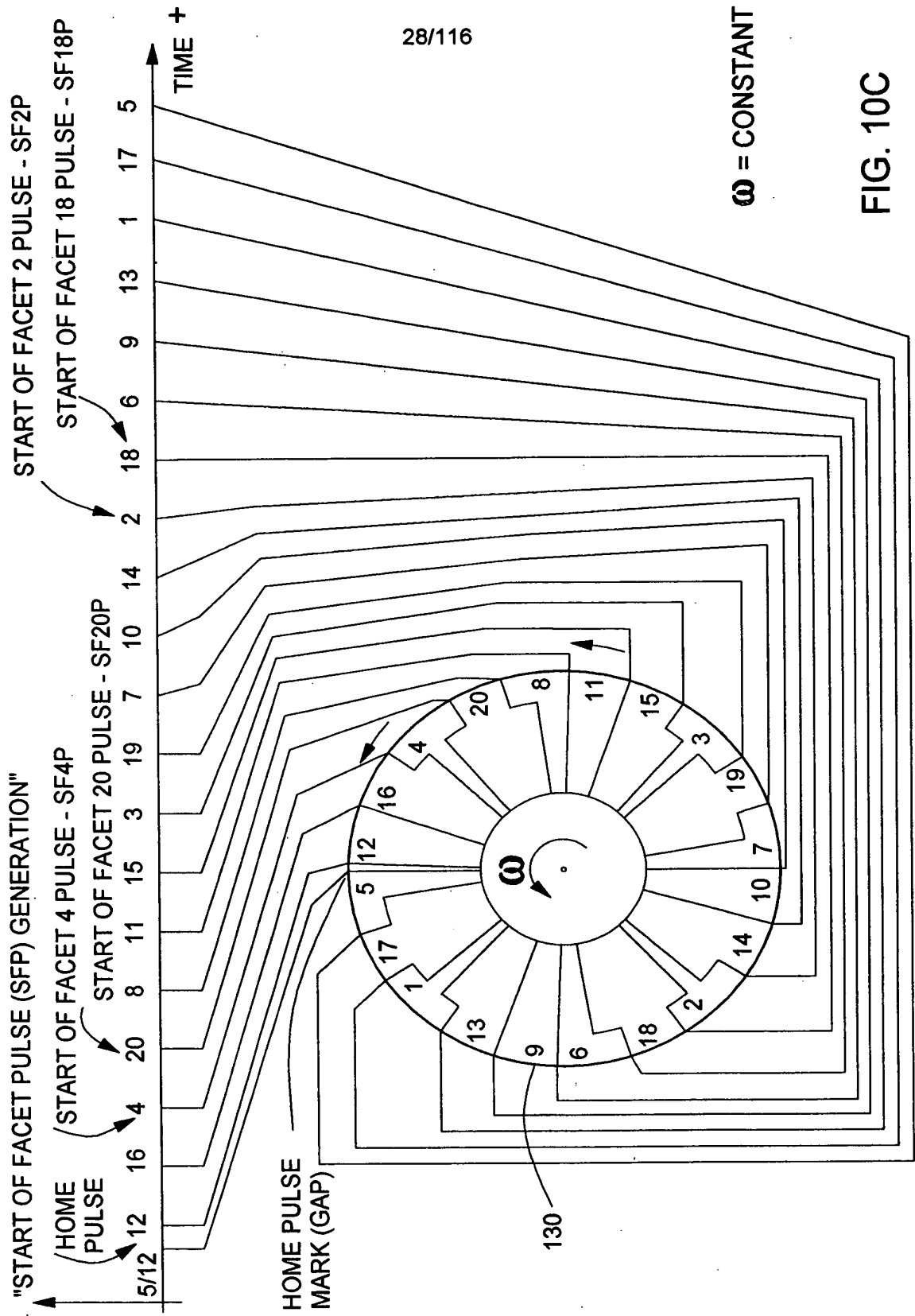
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**DATA TABLE EMBODIED IN SFP GENERATOR ON DECODE  
PROCESSOR BOARD**

SCANNING FACET NO.	TRIGGERING EVENT WHEN THE CLOCK PULSE COUNT ATTAINS THE VALUE EQUAL TO THE COUNT VALUE SET FORTH BELOW	PULSE EVENT FROM SFP MODULE
12	7	SF12P
16	146	SF16P
4	271	SF4P
20	4467	SF20P
8	561	SF8P
11	716	SF11P
15	855	SF15P
3	980	SF3P
19	1155	SF19P
7	1270	SF7P
10	1425	SF10P
14	1564	SF14P
2	1689	SF2P
18	1864	SF18P
6	1979	SF6P
9	2134	SF9P
13	2273	SF13P
1	2398	SF1P
17	2573	SF17P
5	2688	SF5P

W = 5200 RPM  
CLOCK PULSE WIDTH = 4  $\mu$ SEC

FIG. 10B



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**TABLE EMBODIED IN SFSP GENERATOR DECODE  
PROCESSOR BOARD**

SCANNING FACET NO.	SFSP TRIGGERING EVENT	PULSE EVENT FROM SFSP MODULE .
12	RULES 1 - 4 IN FIGS.	SFSP 12/1P SFSP 12/2P SFSP 12/3P SFSP 12/4P
16	RULES 1 - 4 IN FIGS.	SFSP 16/1P SFSP 16/2P SFSP 16/3P SFSP 16/4P
4	RULES 1 - 4 IN FIGS.	SFSP 4/1P SFSP 4/2P SFSP 4/3P SFSP 4/4P
20	RULES 1 - 4 IN FIGS.	SFSP 20/1P SFSP 20/2P SFSP 20/3P SFSP 20/4P
8	RULES 1 - 4 IN FIGS.	SFSP 8/1P SFSP 8/2P SFSP 8/3P SFSP 8/4P
11	RULES 1 - 4 IN FIGS.	SFSP 11/1P SFSP 11/2P SFSP 11/3P SFSP 11/4P
<div style="text-align: center;">           ○ ○ ○         </div>		
17	RULES 1 - 4 IN FIGS.	SFSP 17/1P SFSP 17/2P SFSP 17/3P SFSP 17/4P
5	RULES 1 - 4 IN FIGS.	SFSP 5/1P SFSP 5/2P SFSP 5/3P SFSP 5/4P

FIG. 10D

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**RULE 1: FOR GENERATING SFSP/1P TYPE PULSES**

**FOR EACH FACET X BEFORE WHICH IS LOCATED FACET X-1  
AND BEYOND WHICH IS LOCATED FACET X+1 (ABOUT THE  
SCANNING DISC), THE SFSP GENERATION MODULE  
GENERATES SFSX/1P TYPE PULSES WHEN THE COUNT  
IS EQUAL TO:**

**COUNT (SFSP)**

**RULE 2: FOR GENERATING SFSX/2P TYPE PULSES**

**FOR EACH FACET X BEFORE WHICH IS LOCATED FACET  
X-1 AND BEYOND WHICH IS LOCATED FACET X+1 (ABOUT  
THE SCANNING DISC), THE SFSP GENERATION MODULE  
GENERATES SFSX/2P TYPE PULSES WHEN THE COUNT  
IS EQUAL TO:**

$$\text{COUNT (SFSP) +1} \left[ \frac{\text{COUNT (SFX+1P) - COUNT (SFXP)}}{4} \right]$$

FIG. 10E1

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**RULE 3: FOR GENERATING SFSP/3P TYPE PULSES**

**FOR EACH FACET X BEFORE WHICH IS LOCATED FACET X-1  
AND BEYOND WHICH IS LOCATED FACET X+1 (ABOUT THE  
SCANNING DISC), THE SFSP GENERATION MODULE  
GENERATES**

**SFSX/3 TYPE PULSES WHEN THE COUNT IS EQUAL TO:**

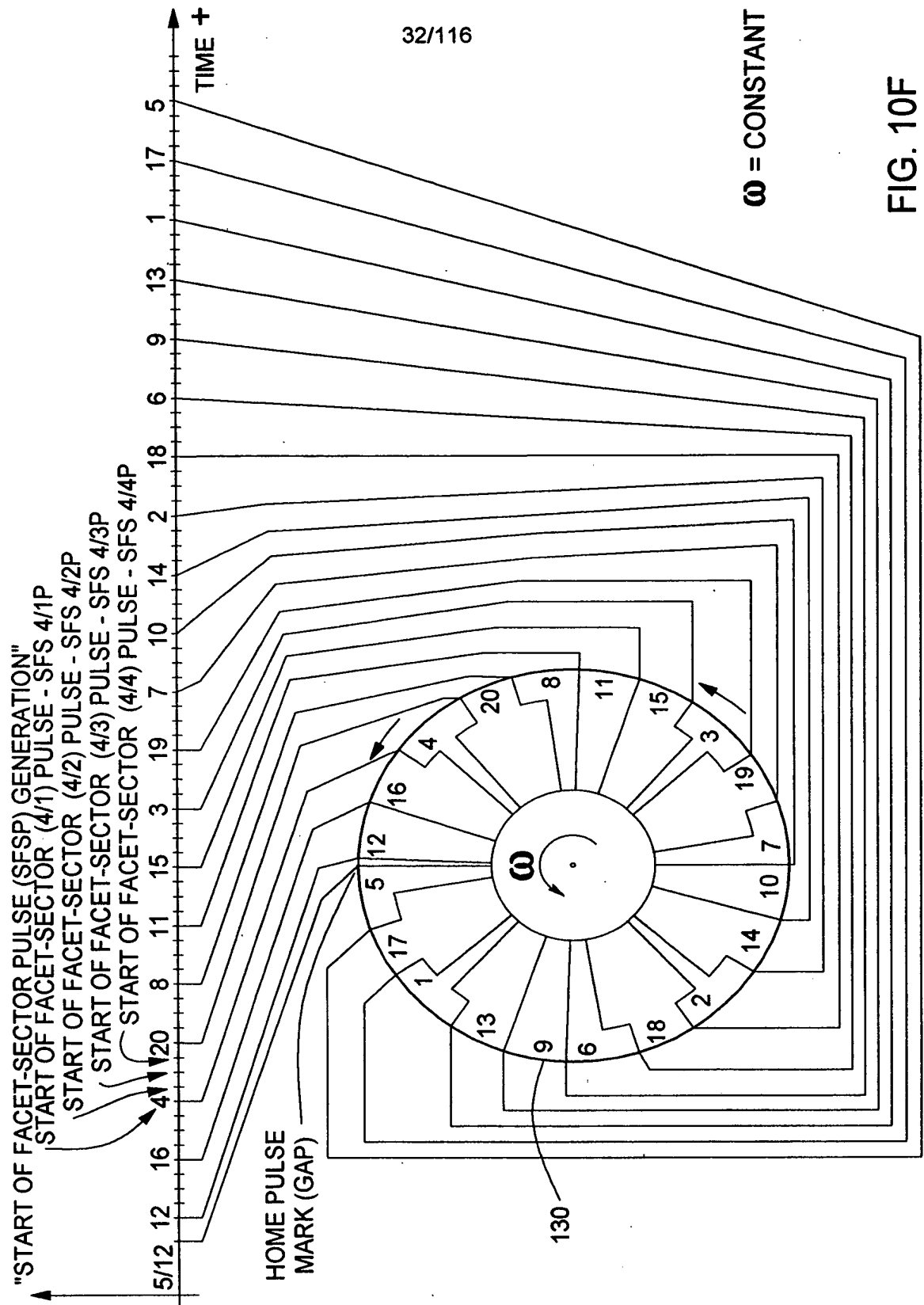
$$\text{COUNT (SFSP) +2} \left[ \frac{\text{COUNT (SFX+1P) - COUNT (SFXP)}}{4} \right]$$

**RULE4: FOR GENERATING SFSX/4P TYPE PULSES**

**FOR EACH FACET X BEFORE WHICH IS LOCATED FACET X-1 AND  
BEYOND WHICH IS LOCATED FACET X+1 (ABOUT THE SCANNING  
DISC), THE SFSP GENERATION MODULE GENERATES  
SFSX/4 TYPE PULSES WHEN THE COUNT IS EQUAL TO:**

$$\text{COUNT (SFSP) +3} \left[ \frac{\text{COUNT (SFX+1P) - COUNT (SFXP)}}{4} \right]$$

FIG. 10E2



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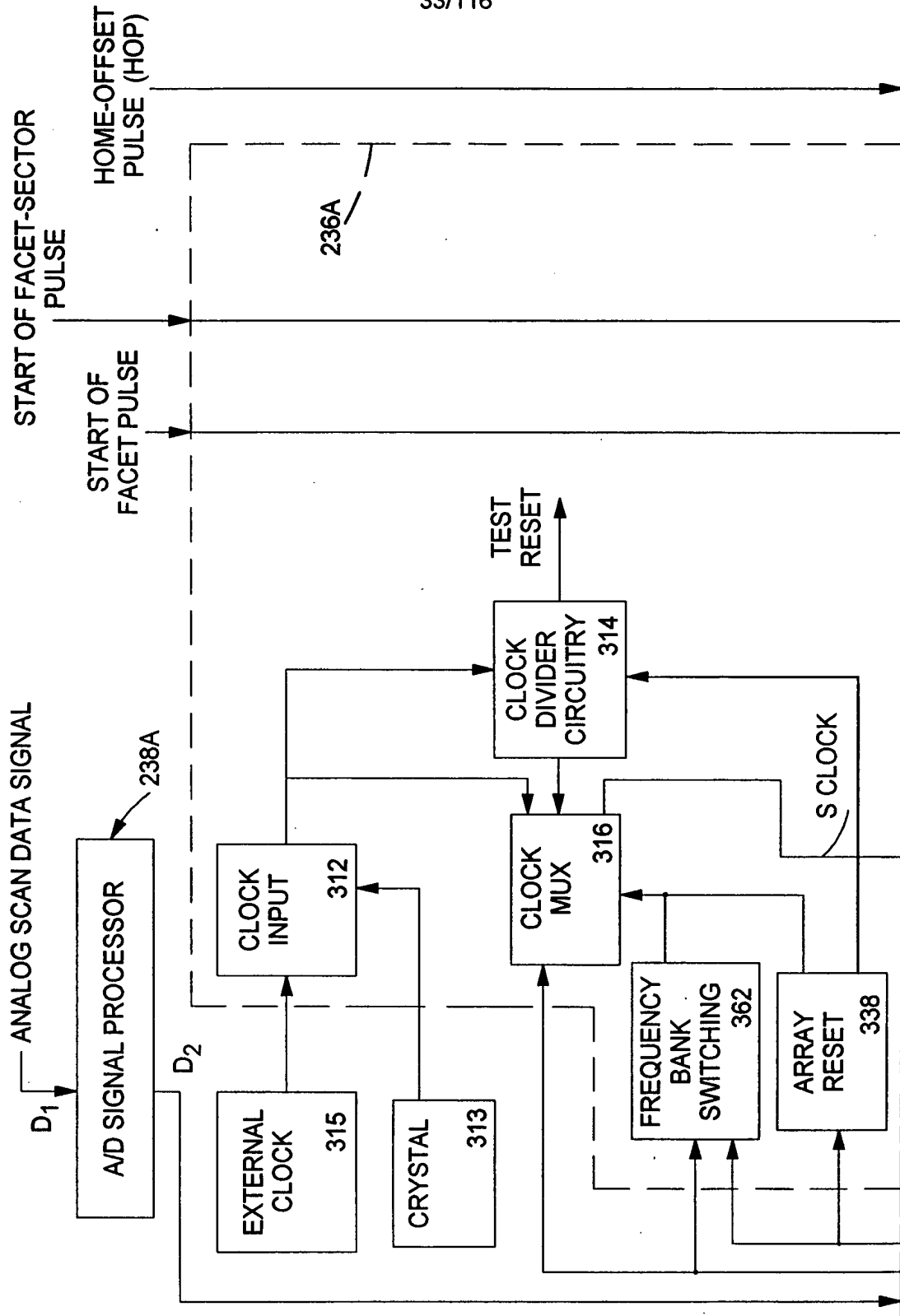


FIG. 11A1

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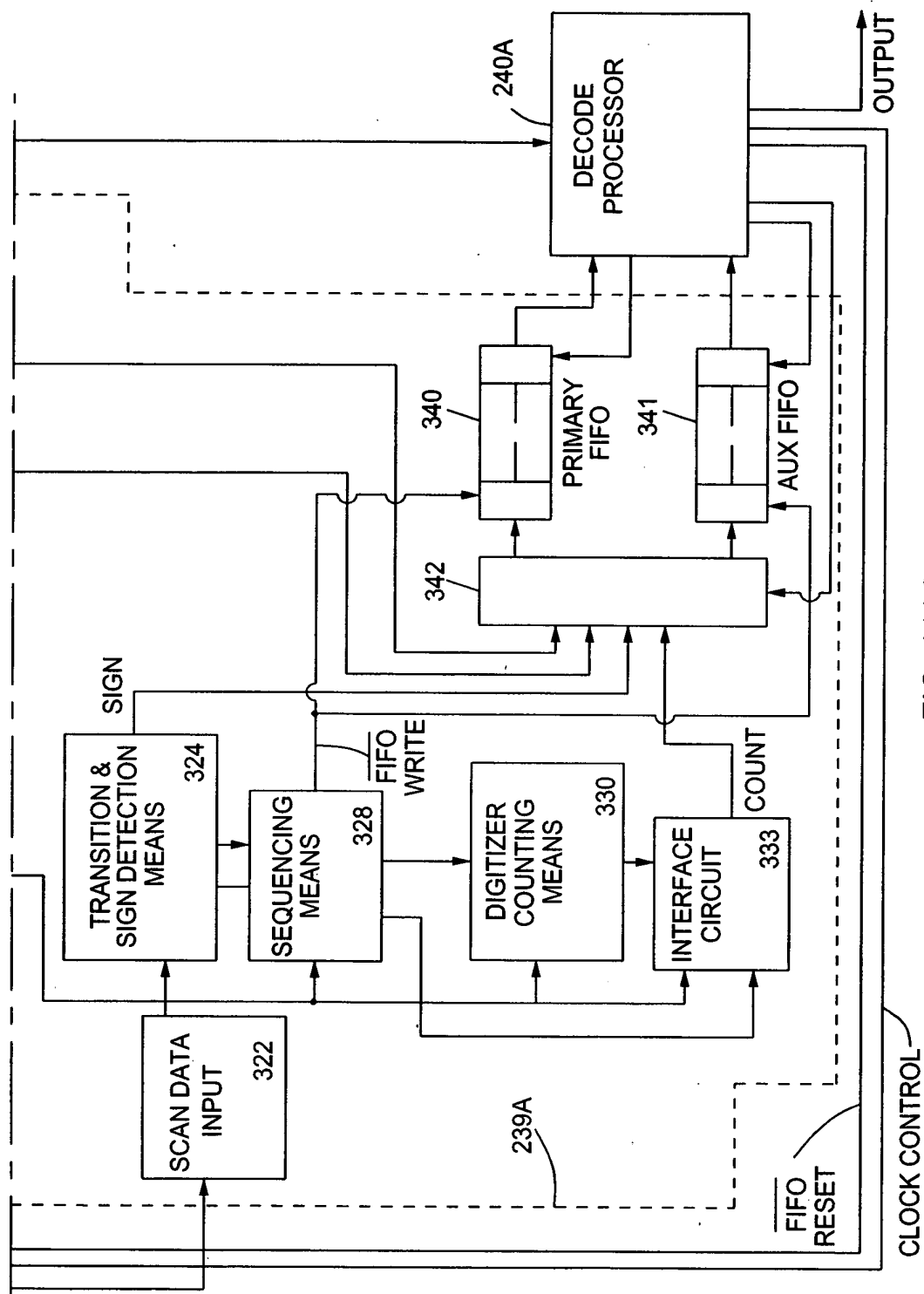


FIG. 11A2

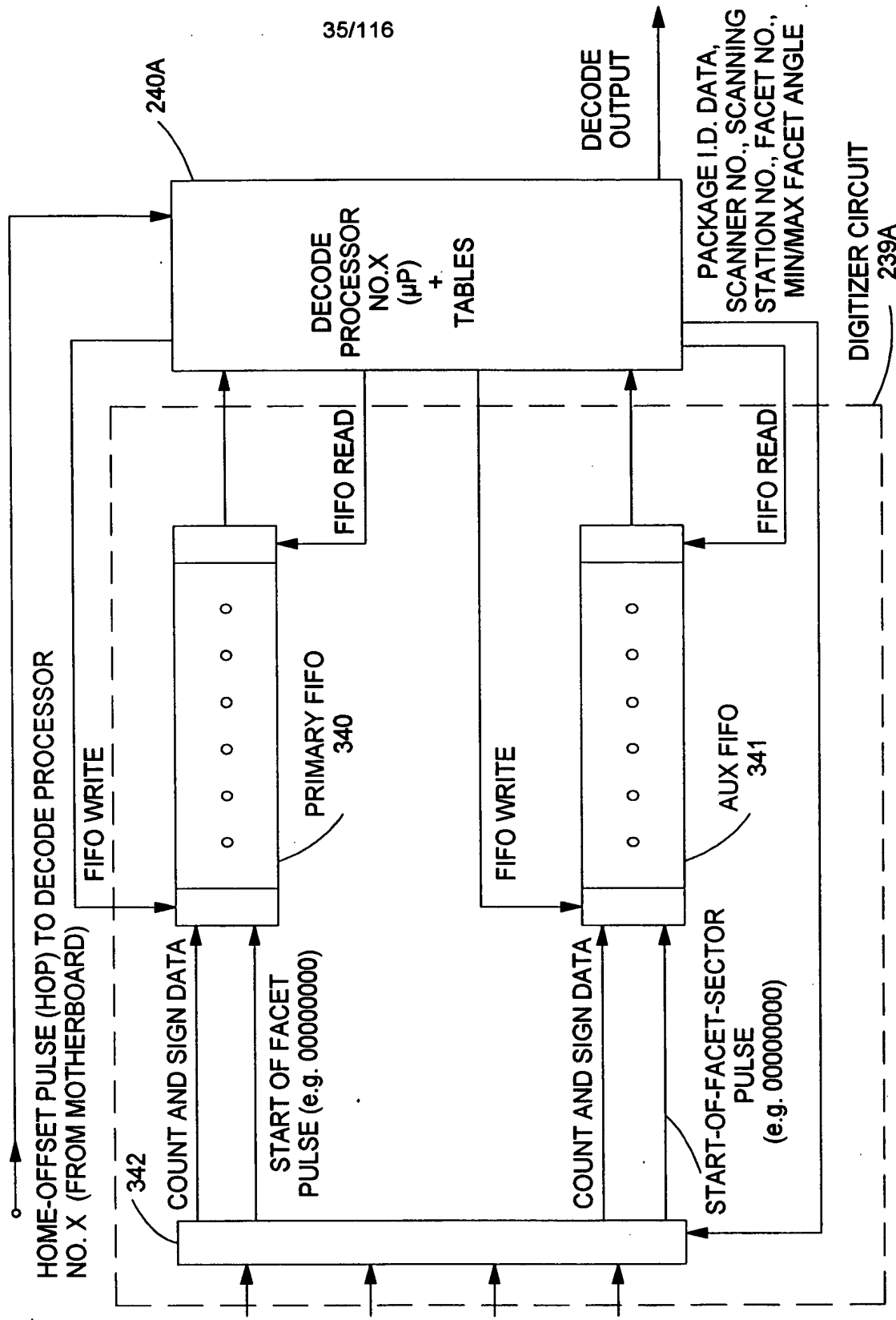


FIG. 11B

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SCANNER NO.	TOTAL NO. OF FACETS ON DISC
NO. OF SECTORS / FACET	SCANNING STATION NO.

FIG. 11C1

SCANNING FACET NO.	TRIGGERING EVENT WHEN THE CLOCK PULSE COUNT ATTAINS THE VALUE EQUAL TO THE COUNT VALUE SET FORTH BELOW	PULSE EVENT FROM SFP MODULE
12	7	SF12P
16	146	SF16P
4	271	SF4P
20	4467	SF20P
8	561	SF8P
11	716	SF11P
15	855	SF15P
3	980	SF3P
19	1155	SF19P
7	1270	SF7P
10	1425	SF10P
14	1564	SF14P
2	1689	SF2P
18	1864	SF18P
6	1979	SF6P
9	2134	SF9P
13	2273	SF13P
1	2398	SF1P
17	2573	SF17P
5	2688	SF5P

TABLES EMBODIED IN DECODE PROCESSOR

CLOCK PULSE WIDTH = 4  $\mu$ SEC

W = 5200 RPM

FIG. 11C2

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TABLE EMBODIED IN DECODE PROCESSOR

			MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM FACET ANGLES CORRESPONDING TO FACET-SECTOR IDENTIFIED BY SFSP EVENT
SCANNING FACET NO.	SFS TRIGGERING EVENT	PULSE EVENT FROM SFSP MODULE .	
12	RULES 1 - 4 IN FIGS.	SFSP 12/1P	$\theta_{ROT MIN.}$ $\theta_{ROT MAX.}$
		SFSP 12/2P	
		SFSP 12/3P	
		SFSP 12/4P	
16	RULES 1 - 4 IN FIGS.	SFSP 16/1P	
		SFSP 16/2P	
		SFSP 16/3P	
		SFSP 16/4P	
4	RULES 1 - 4 IN FIGS.	SFSP 4/1P	
		SFSP 4/2P	
		SFSP 4/3P	
		SFSP 4/4P	
20	RULES 1 - 4 IN FIGS.	SFSP 20/1P	
		SFSP 20/2P	
		SFSP 20/3P	
		SFSP 20/4P	
8	RULES 1 - 4 IN FIGS.	SFSP 8/1P	
		SFSP 8/2P	
		SFSP 8/3P	
		SFSP 8/4P	
11	RULES 1 - 4 IN FIGS.	SFSP 11/1P	
		SFSP 11/2P	
		SFSP 11/3P	
		SFSP 11/4P	
○ ○ ○			
17	RULES 1 - 4 IN FIGS.	SFSP 17/1P	
		SFSP 17/2P	
		SFSP 17/3P	
		SFSP 17/4P	
5	RULES 1 - 4 IN FIGS.	SFSP 5/1P	
		SFSP 5/2P	
		SFSP 5/3P	
		SFSP 5/4P	

FIG. 11D

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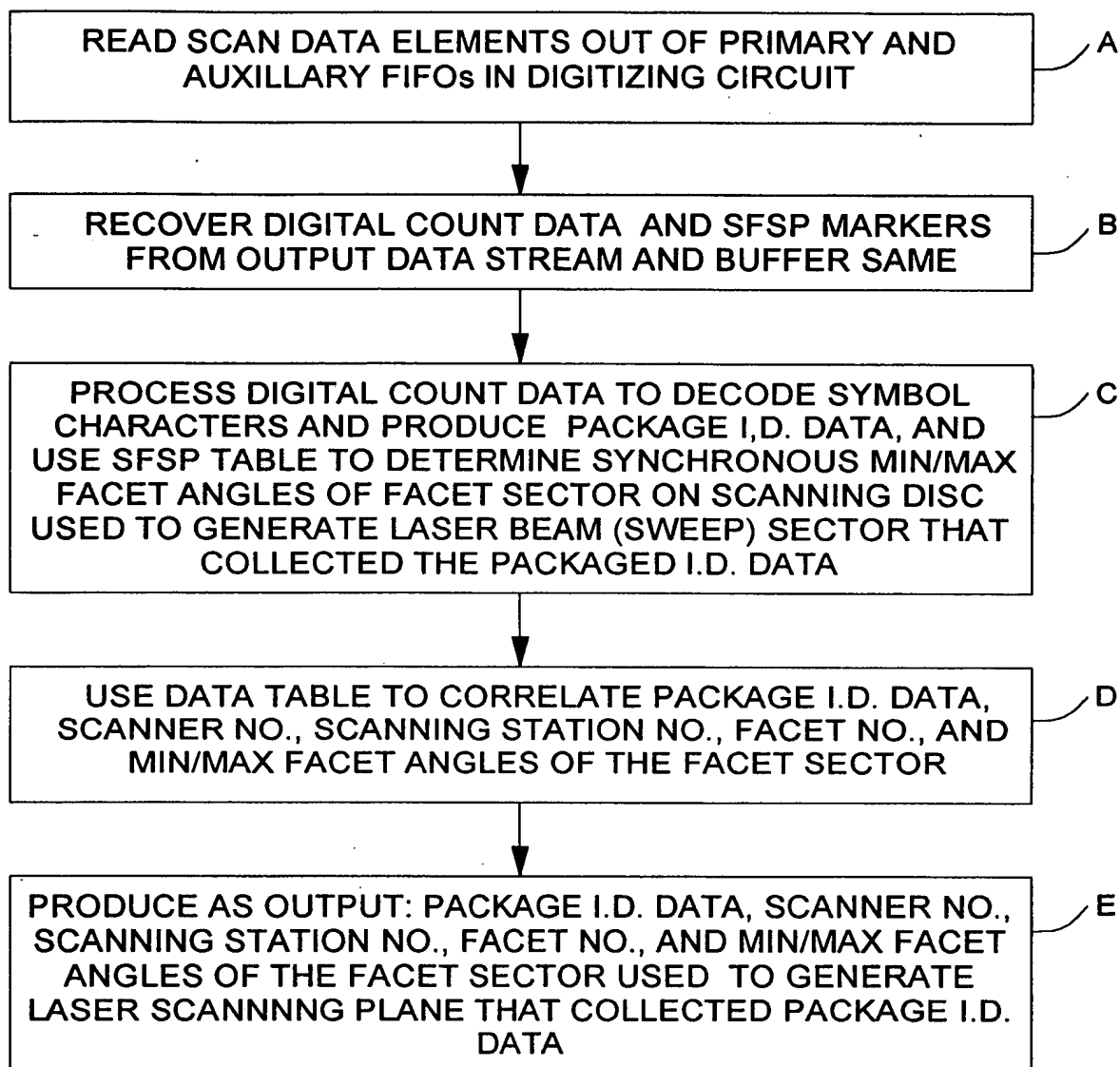


FIG. 11E

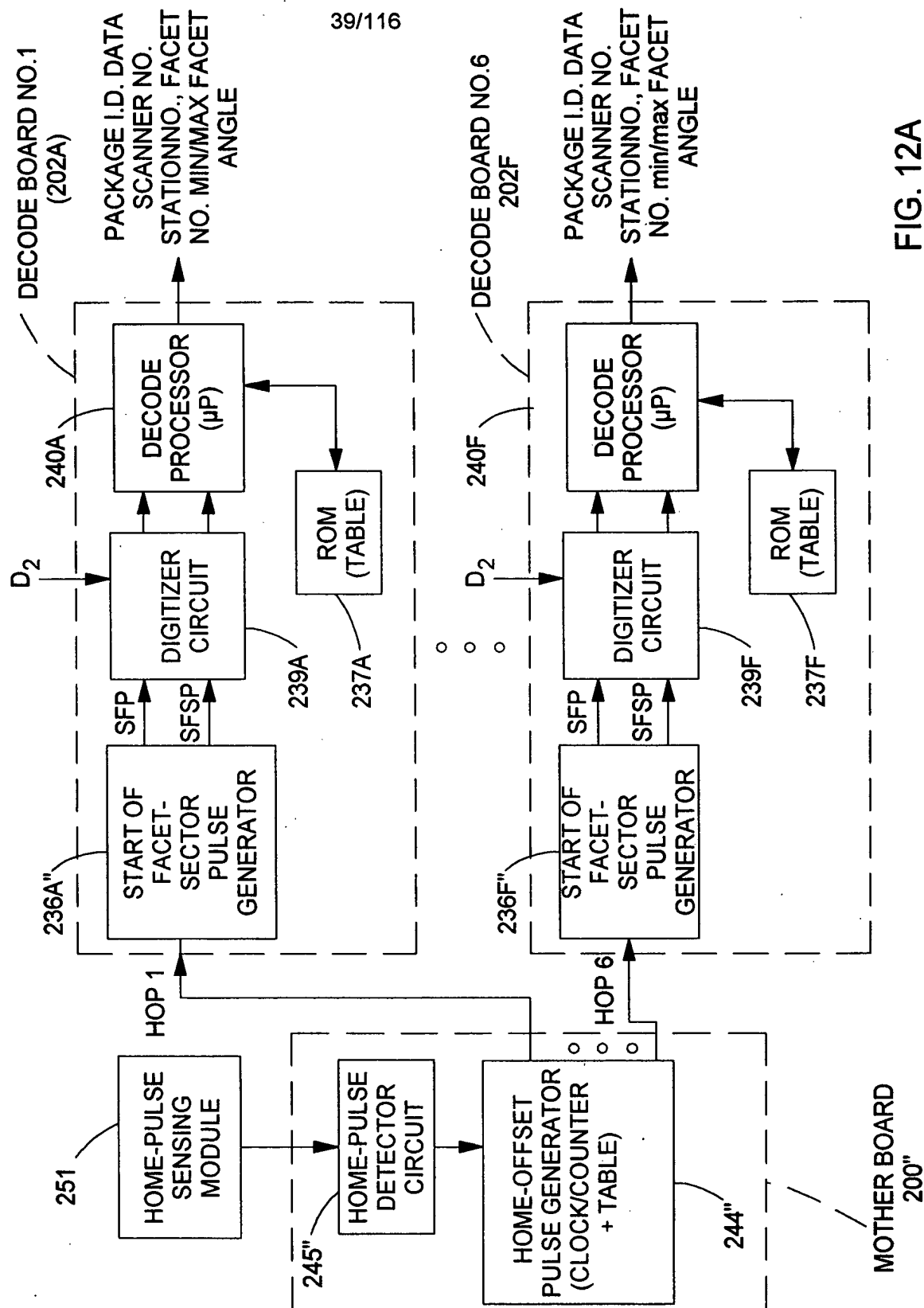


FIG. 12A

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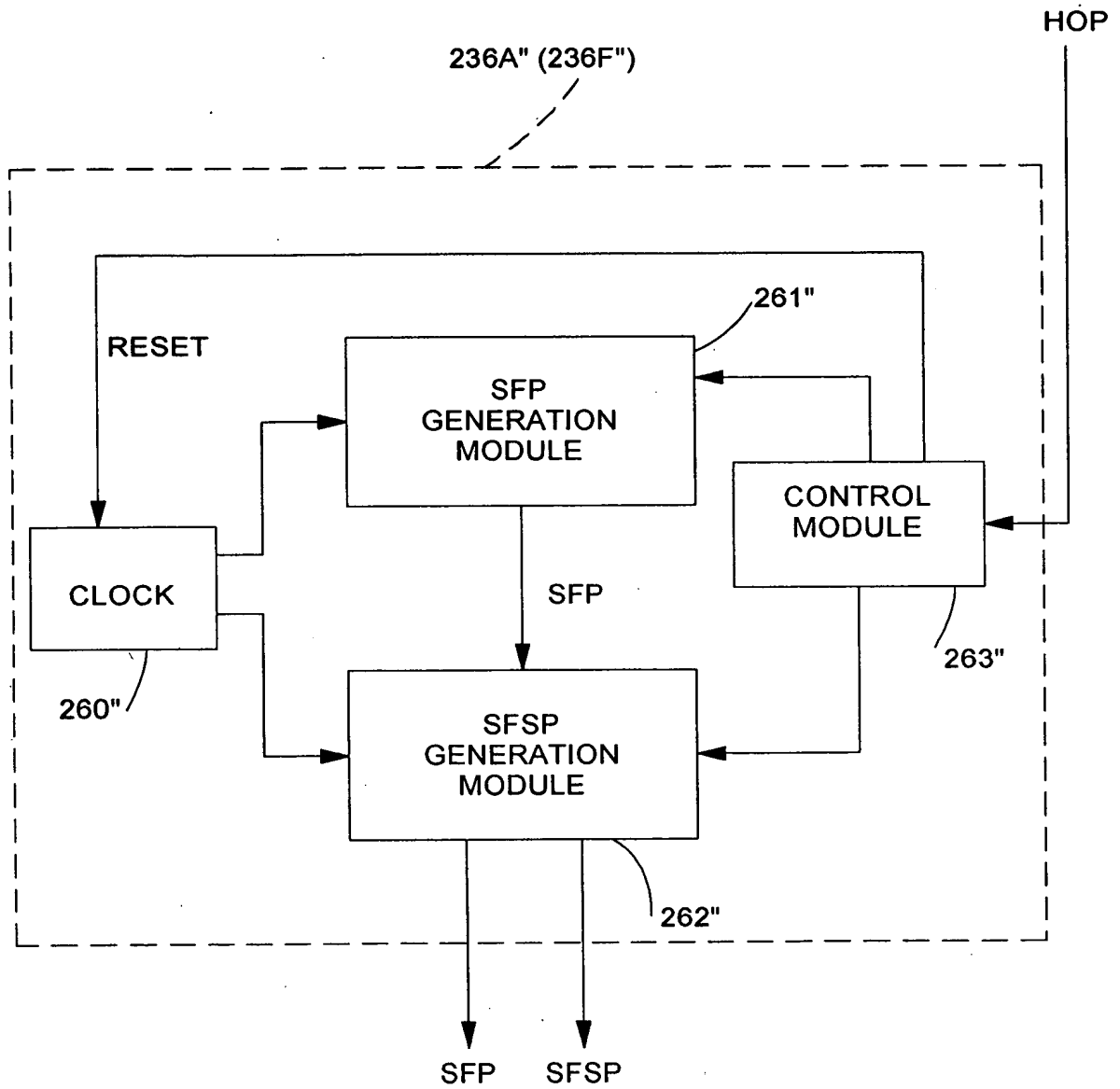


FIG. 12B

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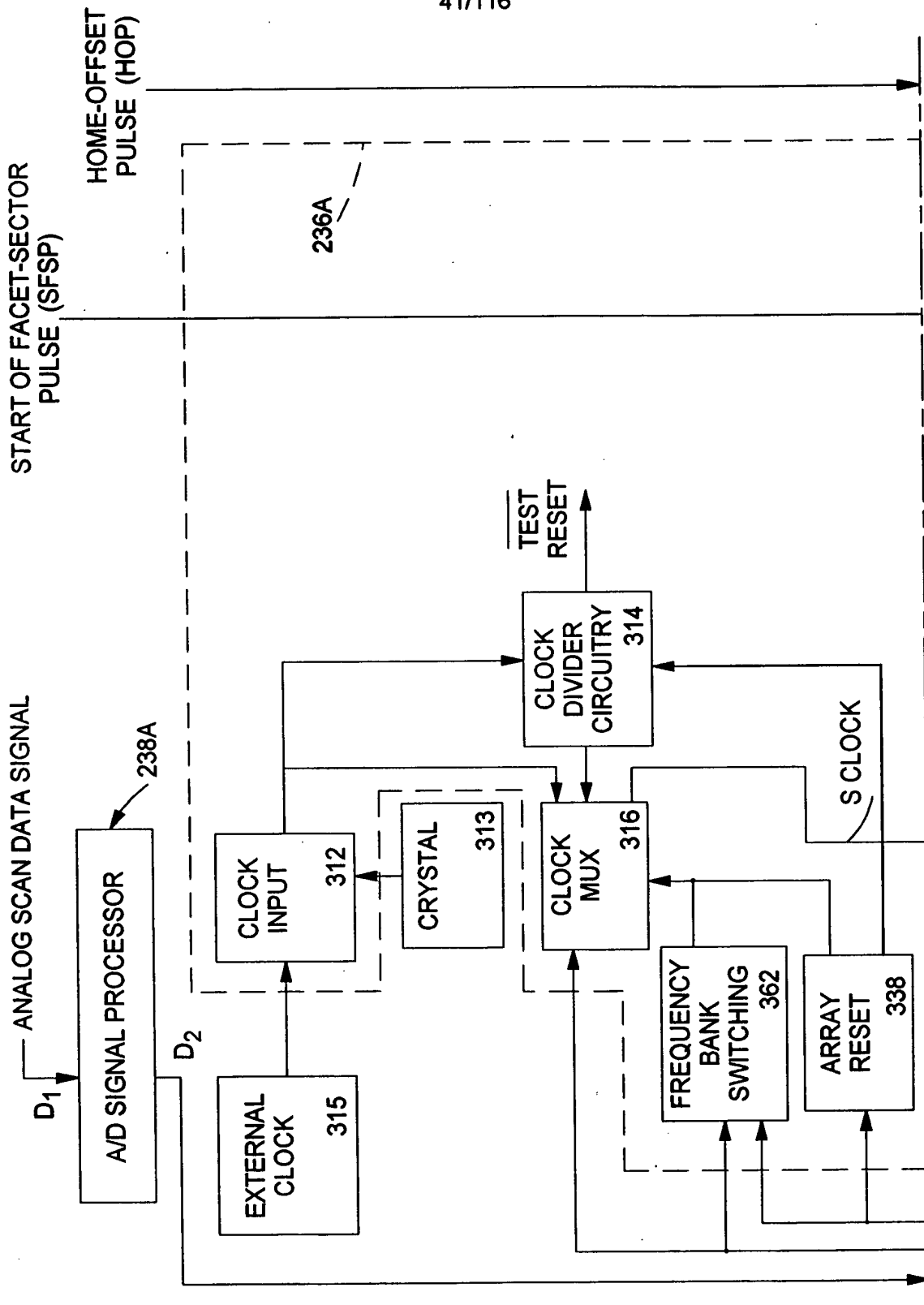
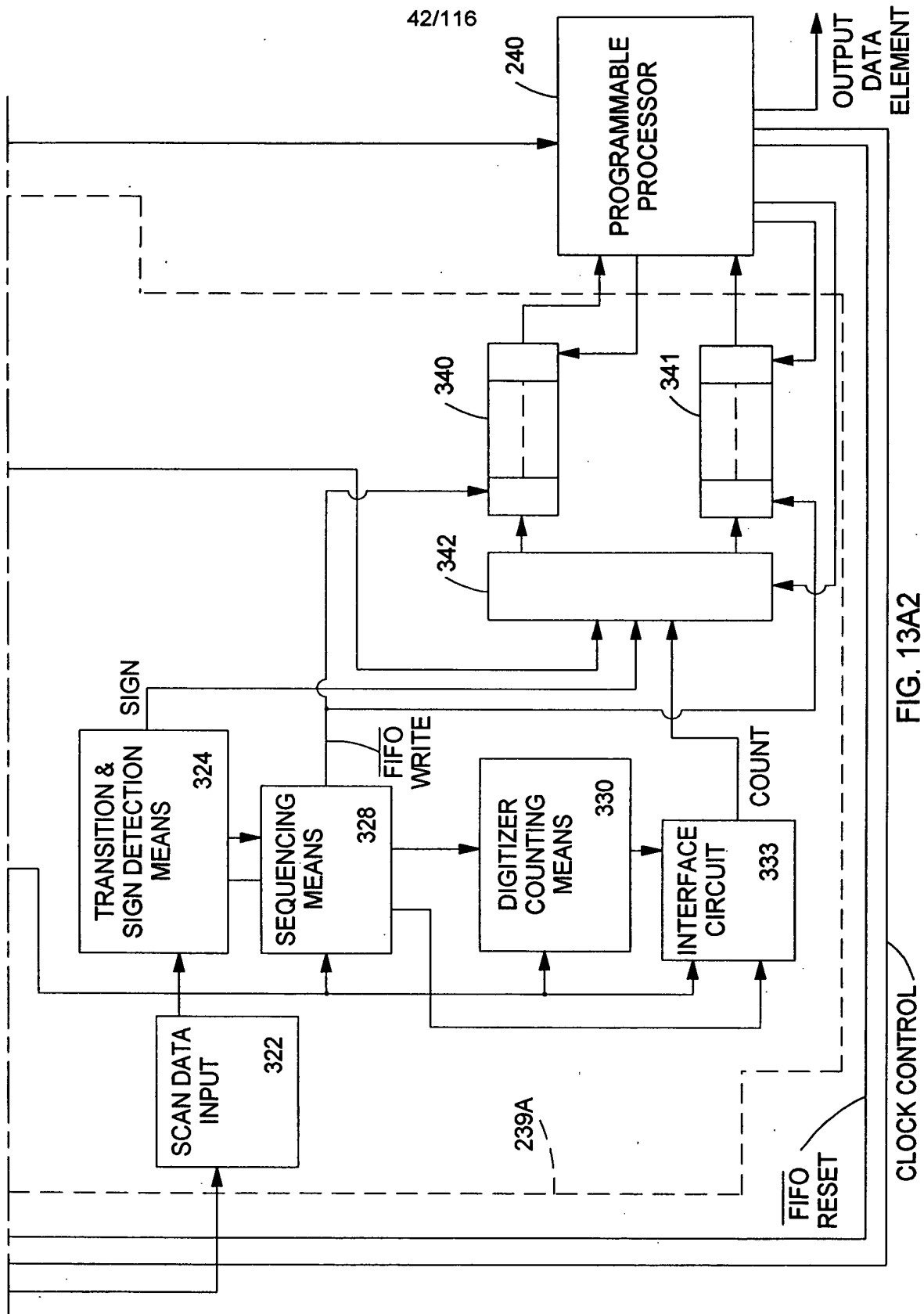


FIG. 13A1



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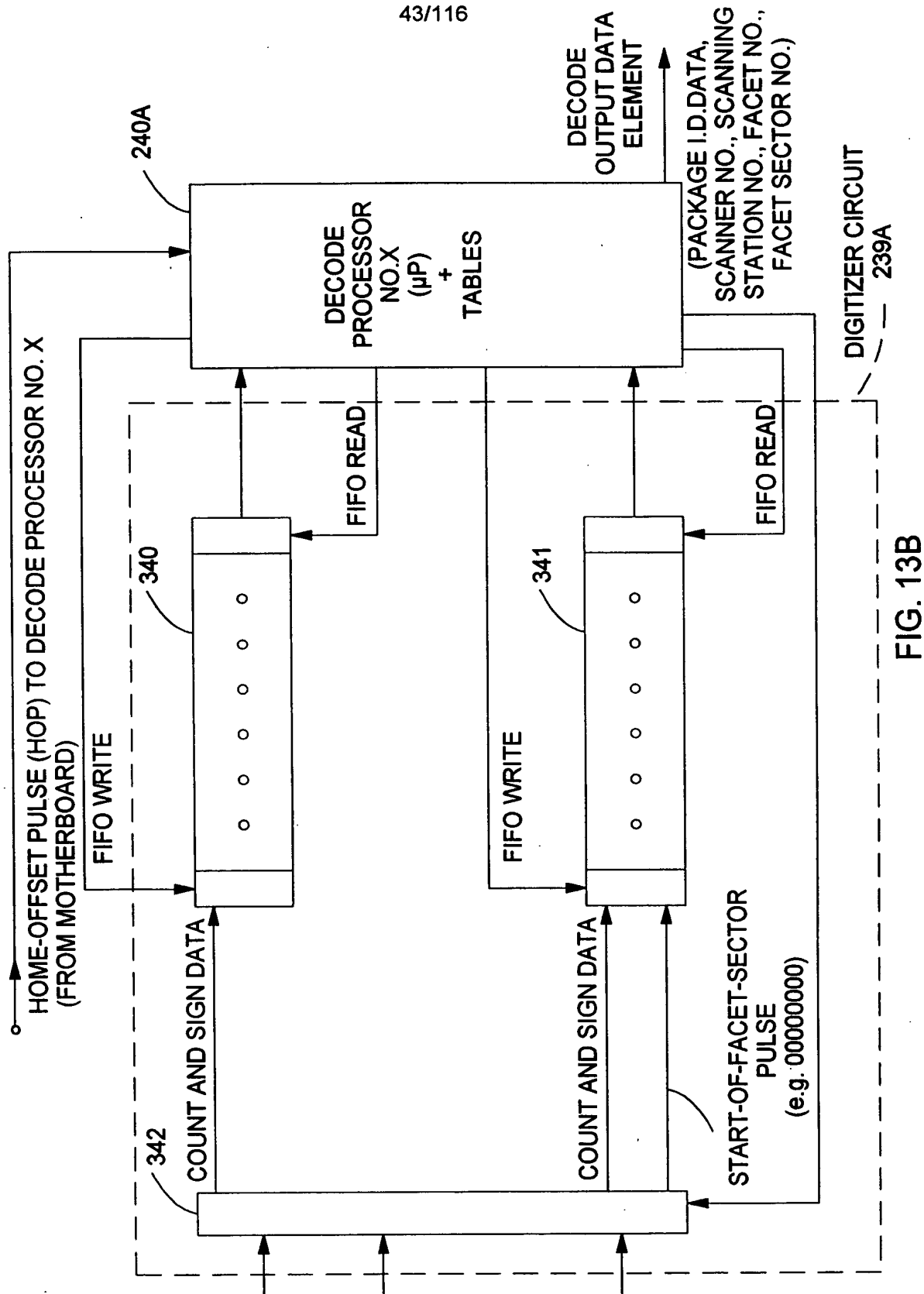


FIG. 13B

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## HOP GENERATION ALGORITHM

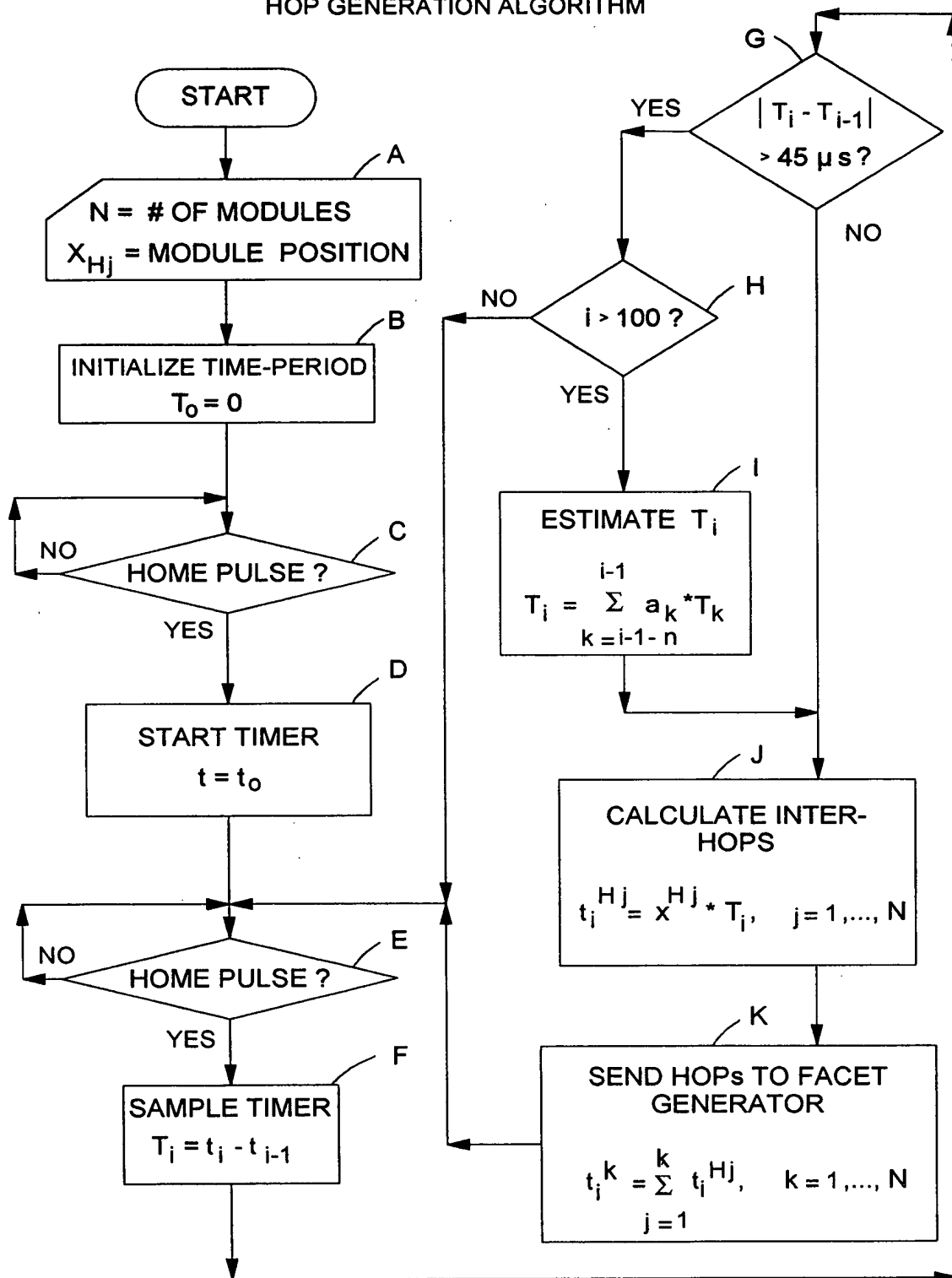


FIG. 14A

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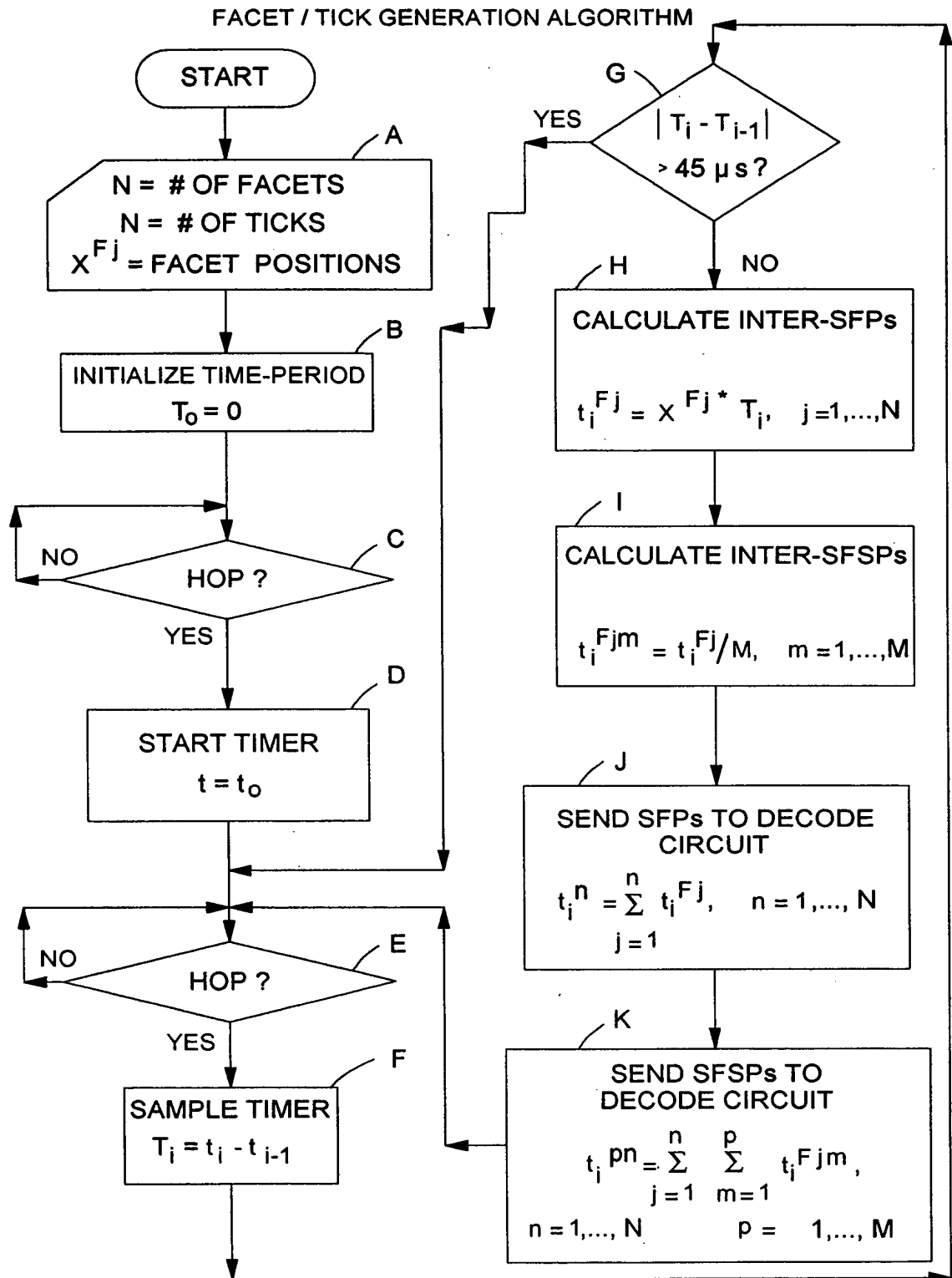


FIG. 14B

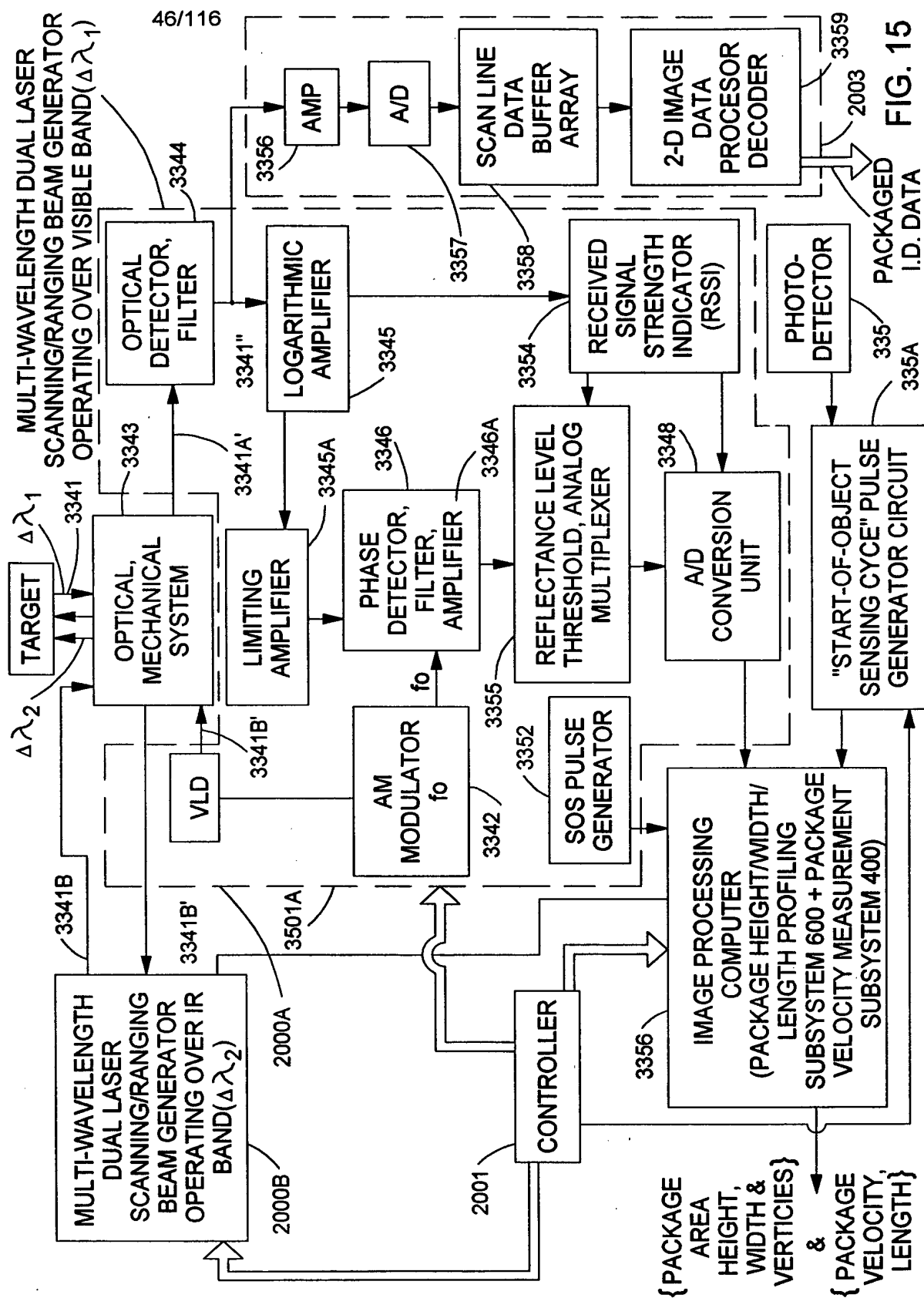


FIG. 15

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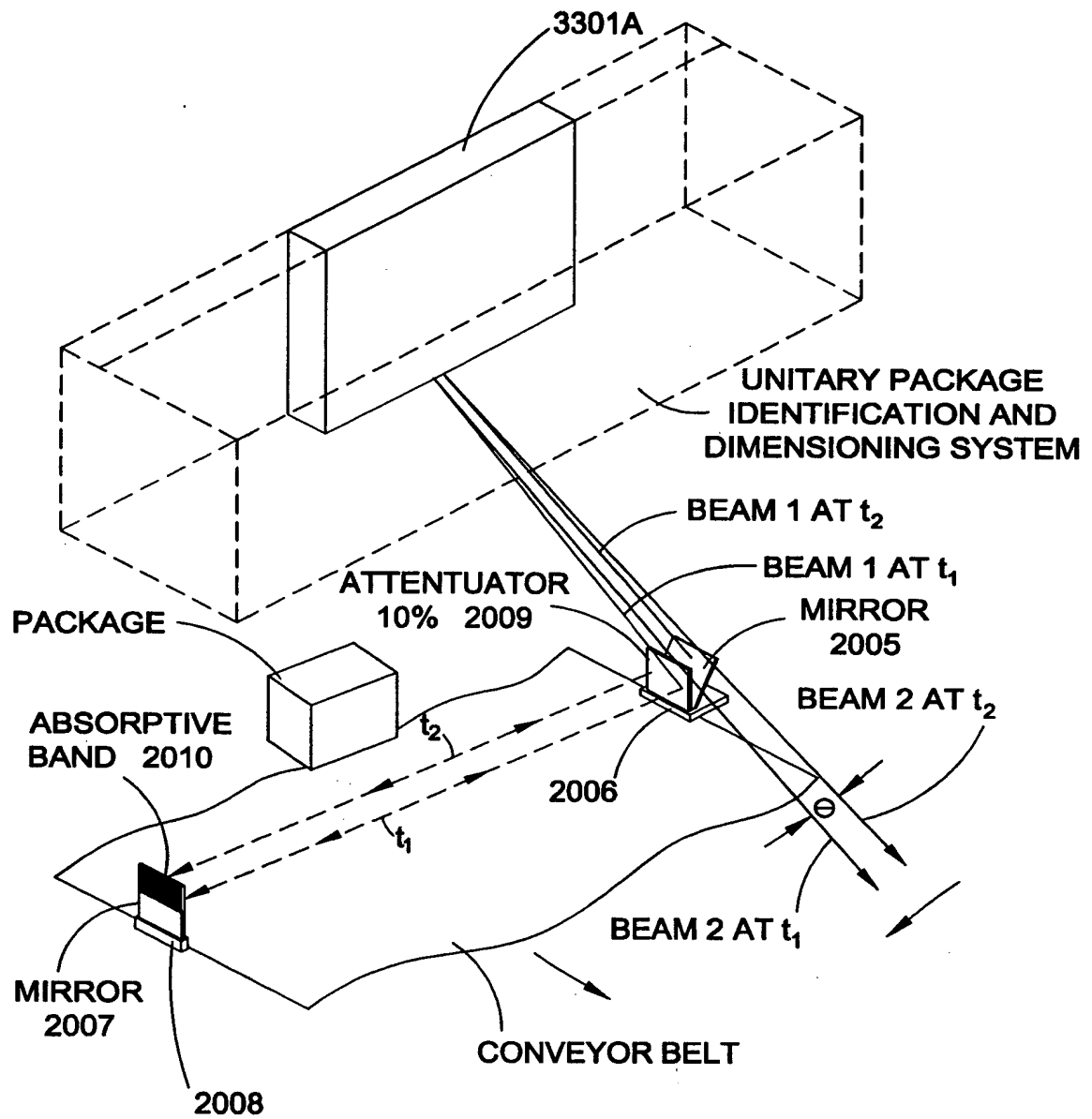
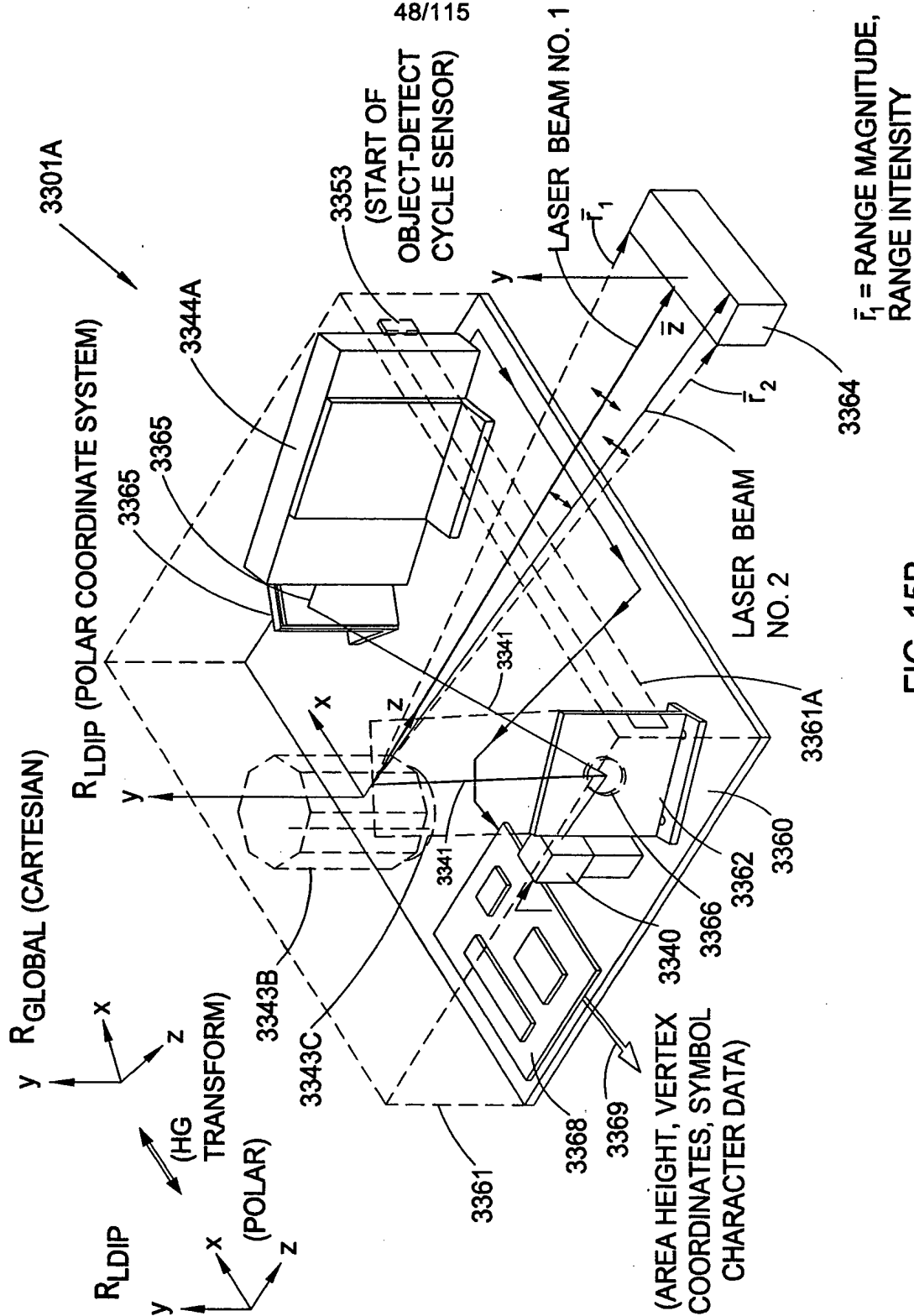


FIG. 15A



**FIG. 15B**

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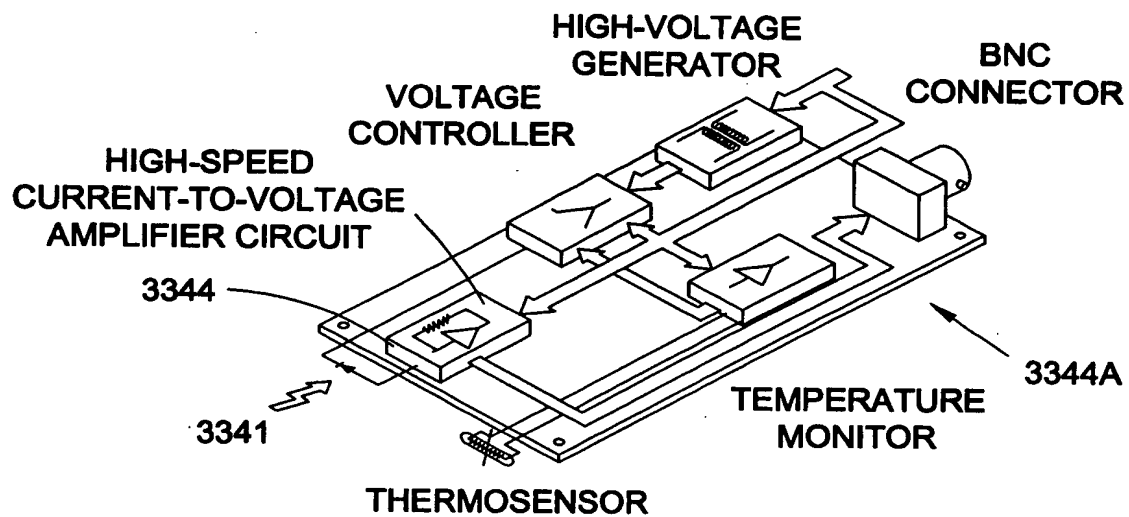


FIG. 15C

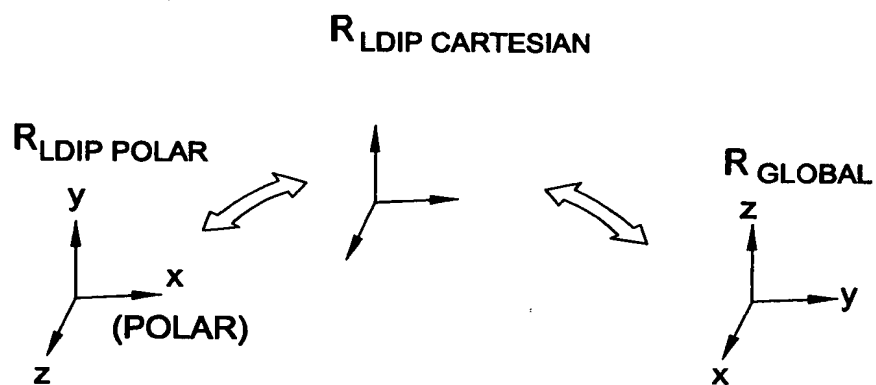
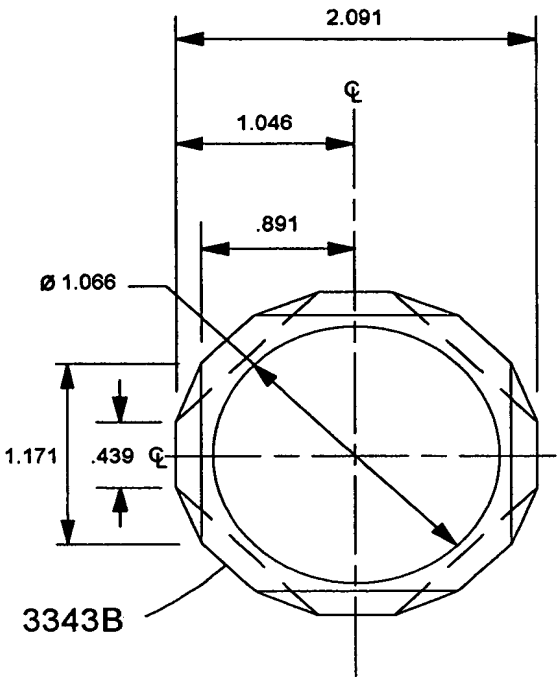
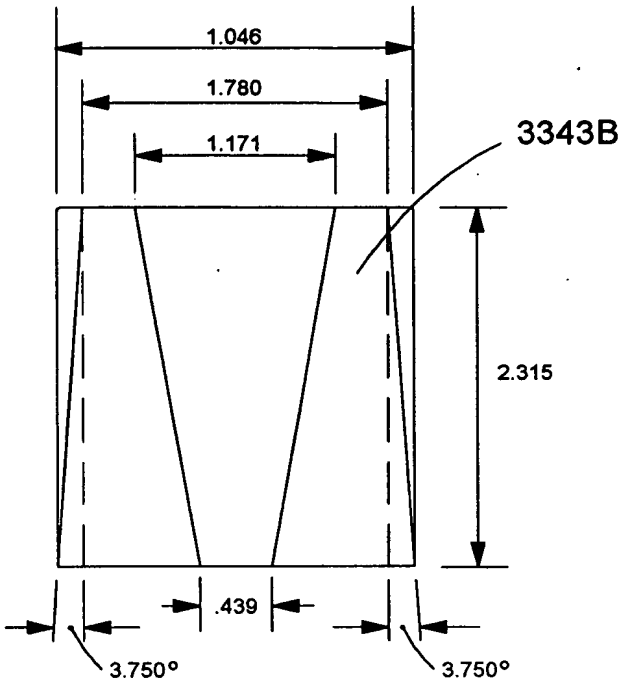


FIG. 15D

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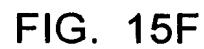


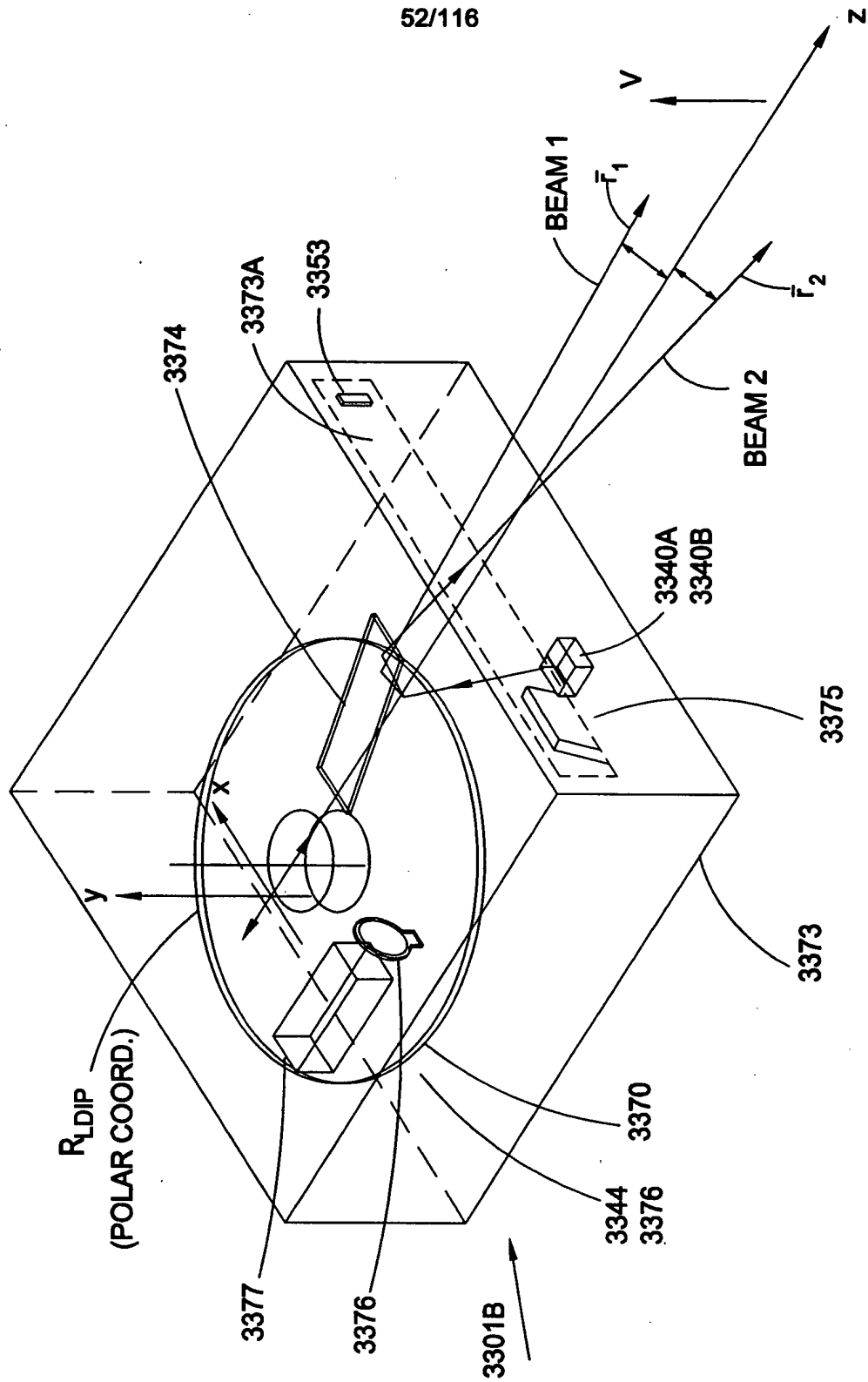
FACE #	ANGLE (DEGREES)
1	3.75
2	-3.75
3	3.75
4	-3.75
5	3.75
6	-3.75
7	3.75
8	-3.75

FIG. 15E3

BEAM NO. 1	1	$\Delta\lambda_1$ $\Delta\lambda_2$
	3	
	5	
	7	
BEAM NO. 2	2	$\Delta\lambda_1$ $\Delta\lambda_2$
	4	
	6	
	8	

FIG. 15E4





**FIG. 15G**

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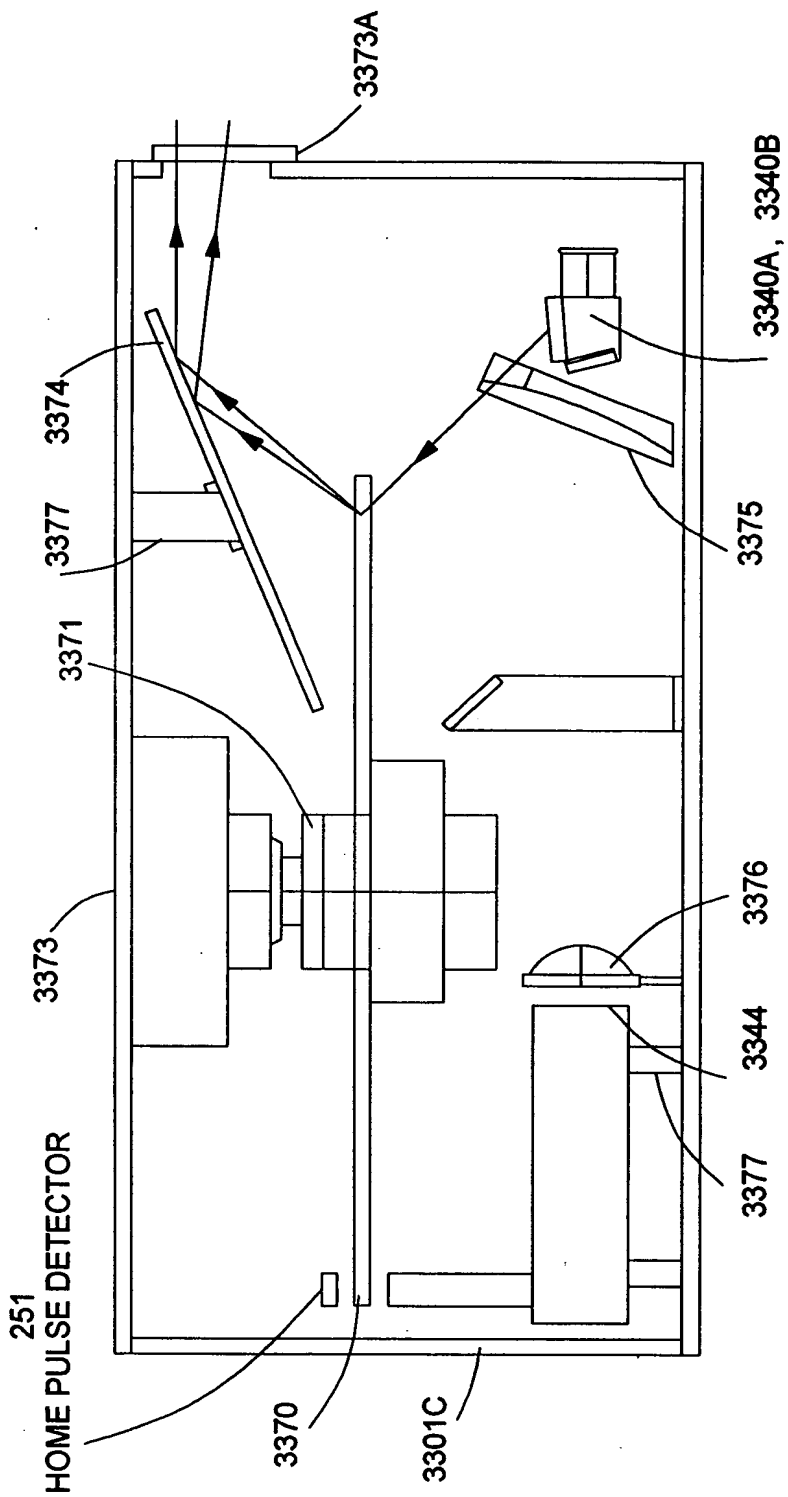


FIG. 15H

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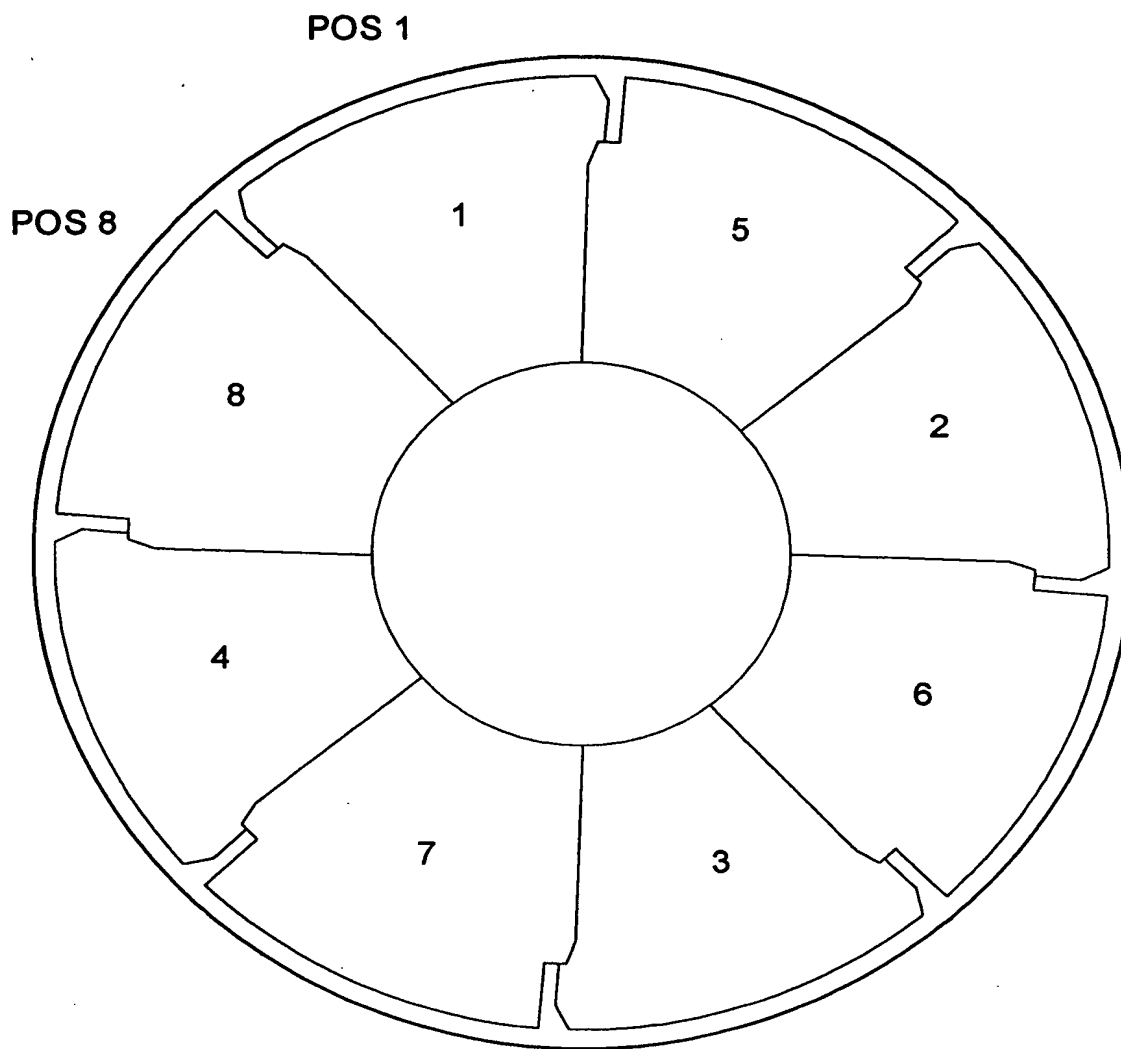


FIG. 15I

[illegible]

FIG. 15J1

ROTATION ANGLE (DEGREES)	ACCOUNTING FOR DEAD TIME FOR LASER BEAM	LIGHT COLLECTION FACTOR	MAXIMUM COLLECTION AREA (IGNORING NOTCH)  (SQ. IN.)	DESIGN COLLECTION AREA (INCLUDES NOTCH LOSS OF 0.15 SQ. INCHES)	BEAM SPEED AT CENTER OF SCAN LINE	BEAM SPEED AT MAX. DEPTH OF FIELD	BEAM SPEED AT MIN. DEPTH OF FIELD	BEAM SKEW ANGLE (DEGREES)
					(INCHES /SEC)	(INCHES /SEC)	(INCHES /SEC)	
42.30	44.30	1.00	5.29	5.30	46251	51021	41302	0
42.30	44.30	1.00	5.29	5.30	46251	51021	41302	0
42.30	44.30	1.00	5.29	5.30	46251	51021	41302	0
42.30	44.30	1.00	5.29	5.30	46251	51021	41302	0
39.82	41.82	1.19	6.30	6.28	48649	53855	43443	0
39.82	41.82	1.19	6.30	6.28	48649	53855	43443	0
39.82	41.82	1.19	6.30	6.28	48649	53855	43443	0
39.82	41.82	1.19	6.30	6.28	48649	53855	43443	0

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FIG. 15J2

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BEAM NO.	FACET NOS.	
1	1	$\Delta\lambda_1, \Delta\lambda_2$
	2	
	3	
	4	
2	5	$\Delta\lambda_1, \Delta\lambda_2$
	6	
	7	
	8	

FIG. 15K

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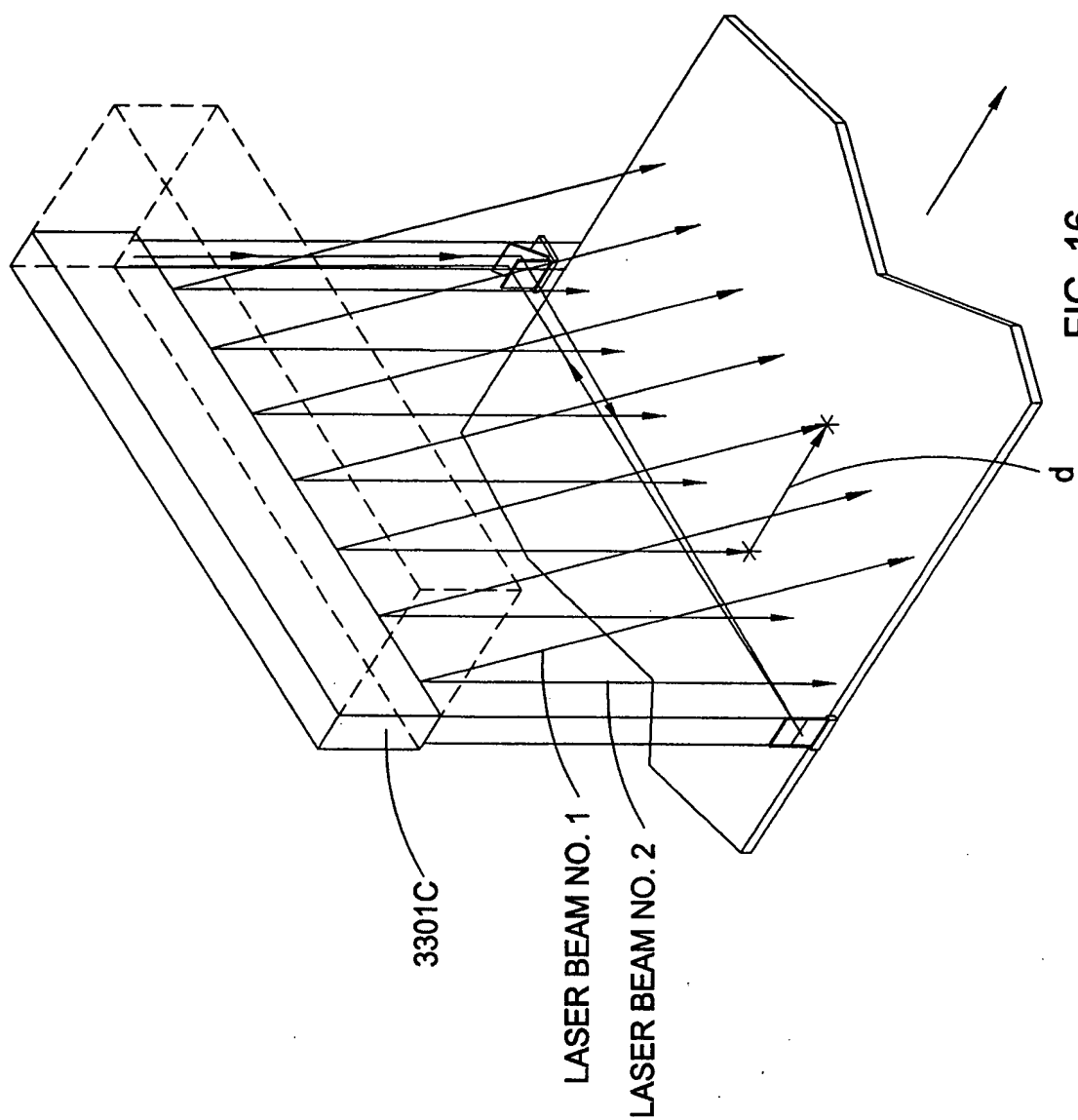
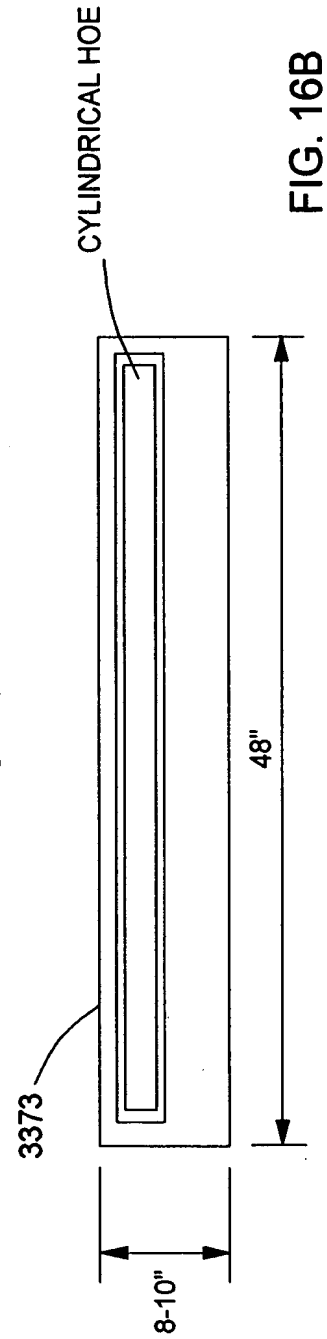
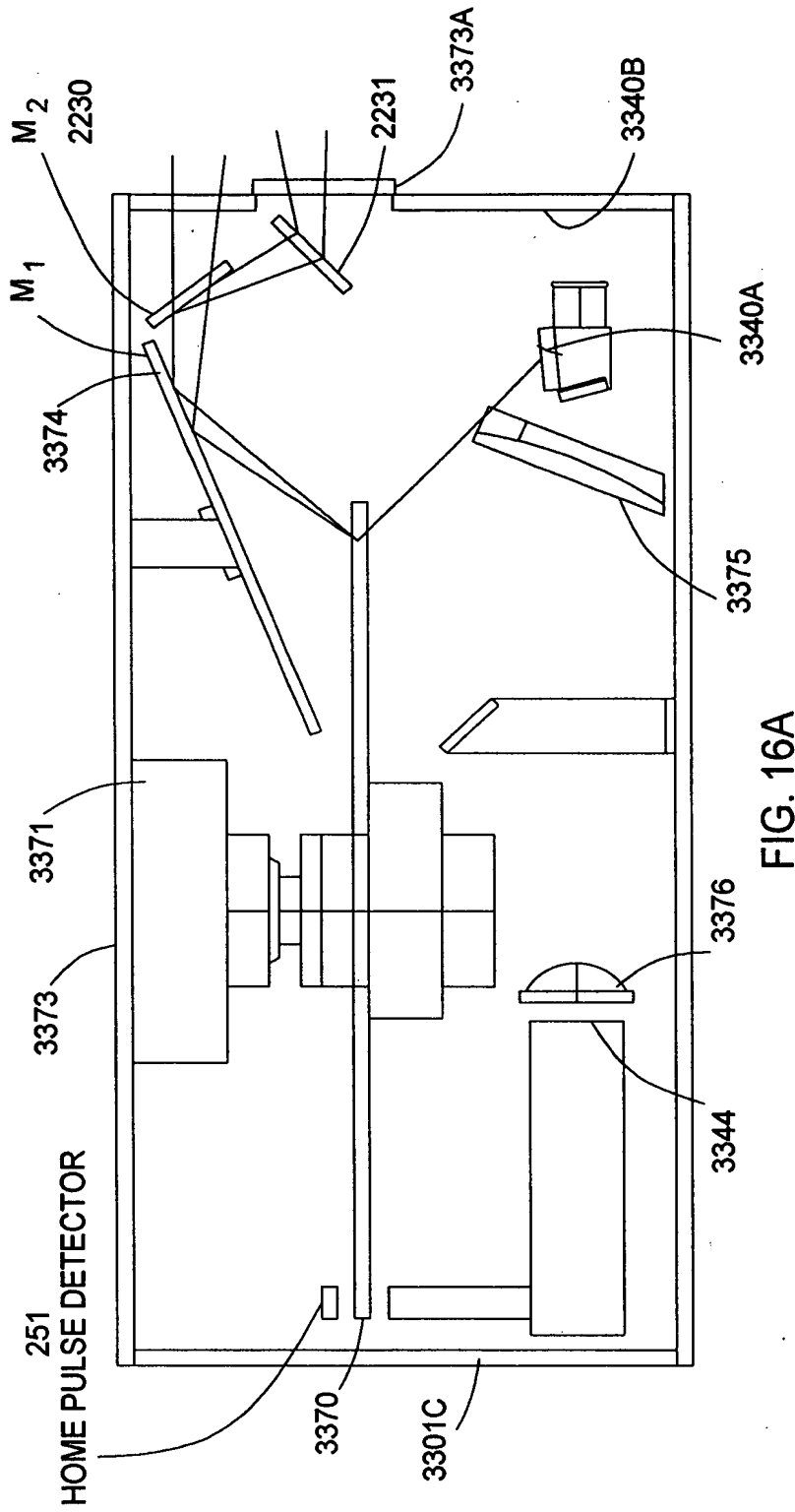
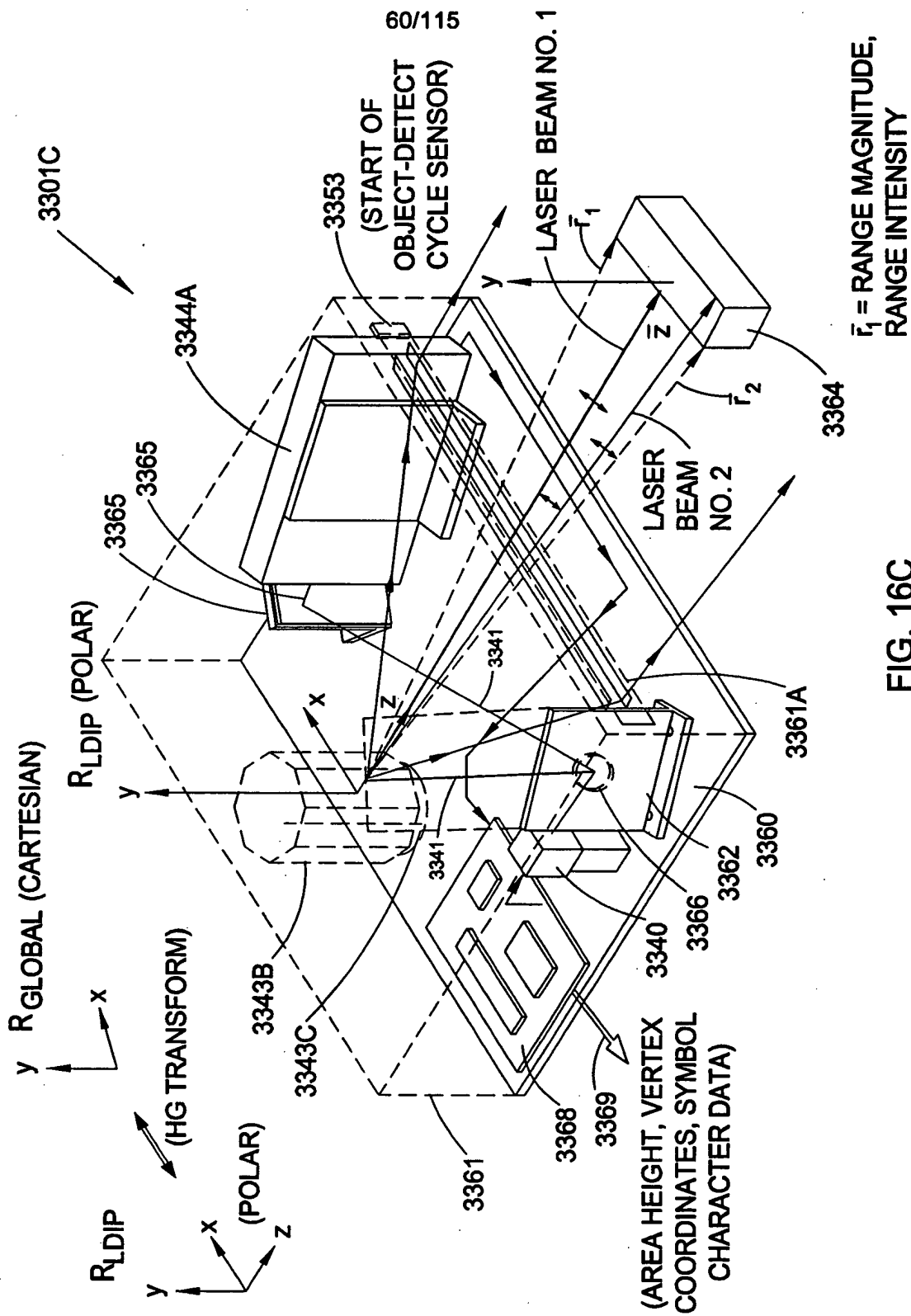


FIG. 16

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**FIG. 16C**

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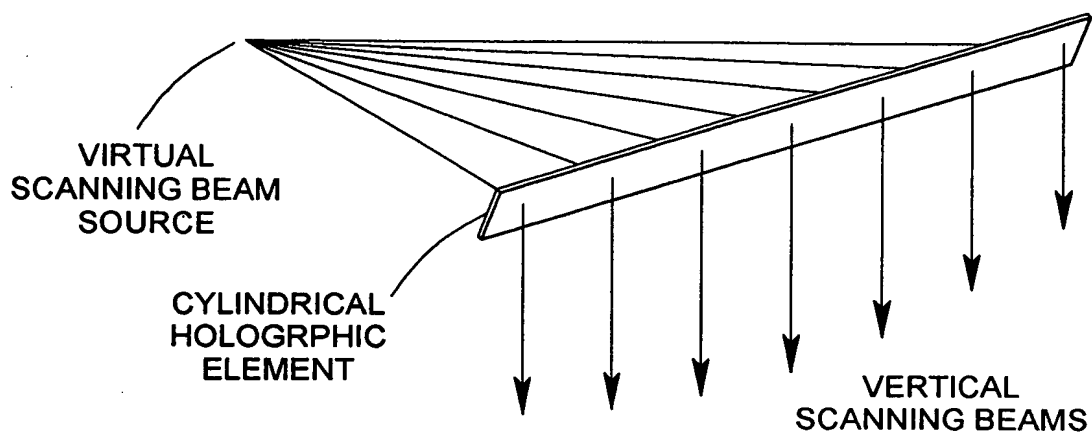


FIG. 16D

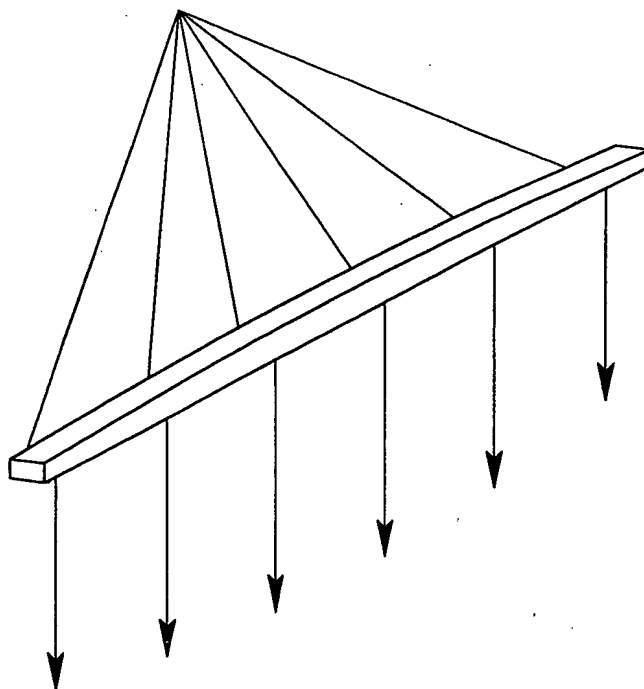
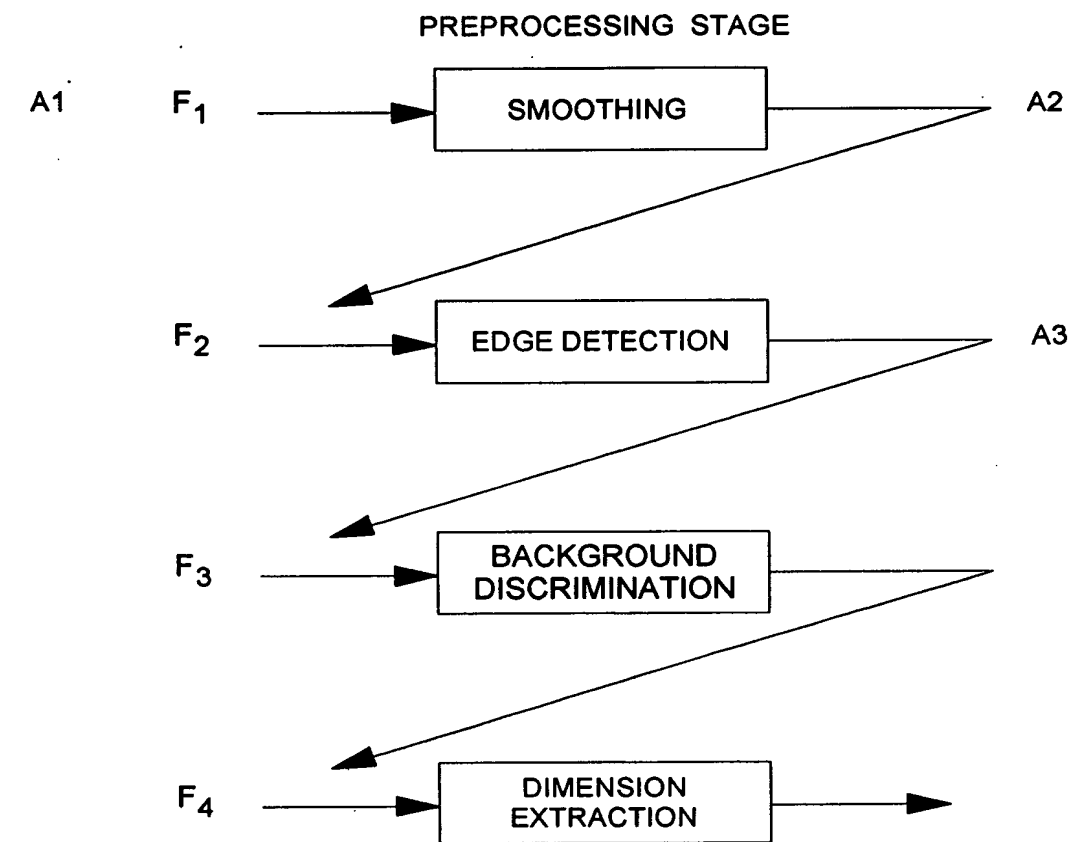


FIG. 16E

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HEIGHT/WIDTH/PROFILING  
PACKAGE DIMENSIONING SUBSYSTEM

(600) FIGS. 17 - 29B



F<sub>1</sub> = RAW IMAGE

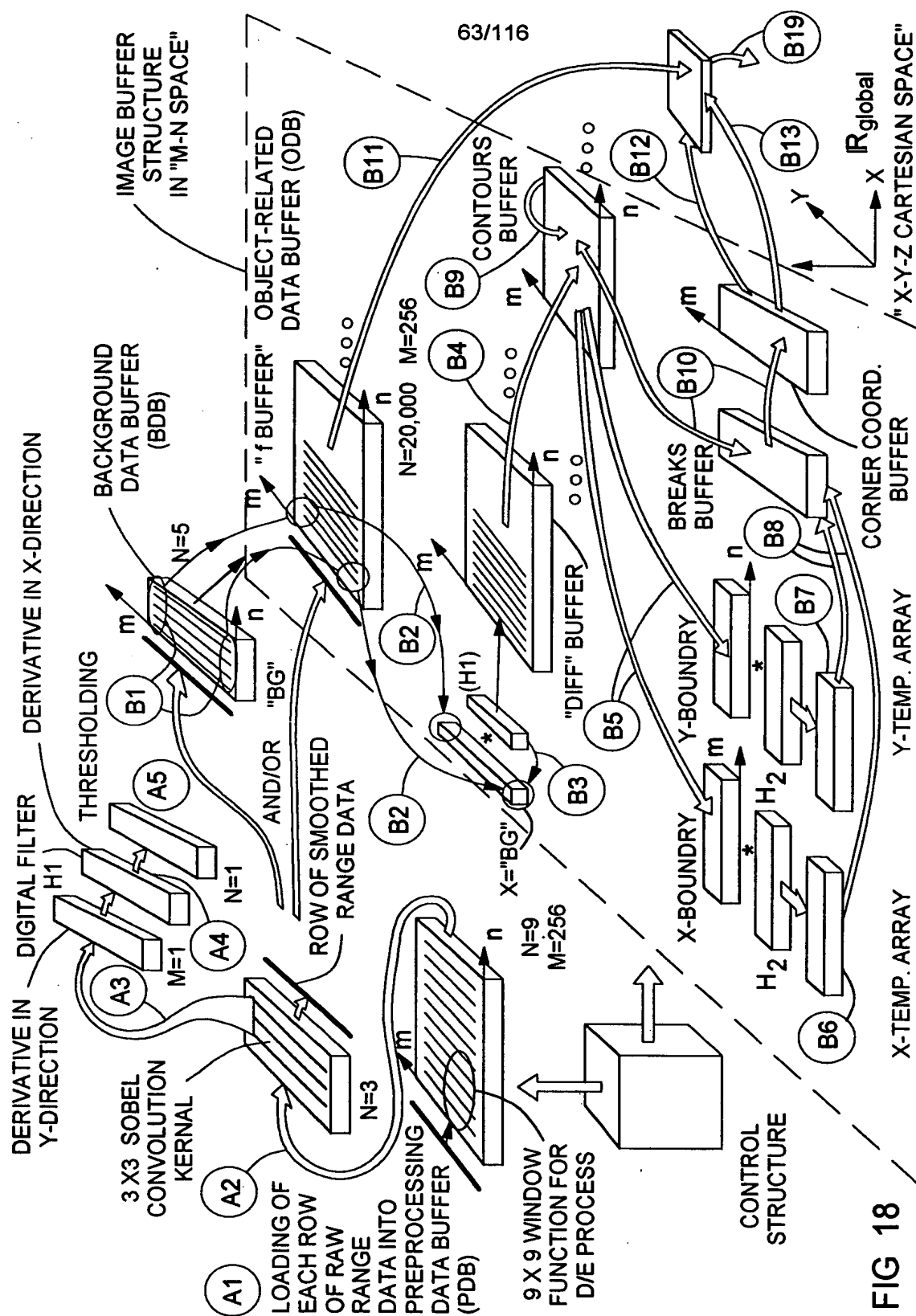
F<sub>2</sub> = SMOOTH IMAGE

F<sub>3</sub> = EDGE IMAGE

F<sub>4</sub> = OBJECT IMAGE

F<sub>5</sub> = AREA HEIGHT, AND CORNER COORDINATES

FIG. 17



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## CONTROL STRUCTURES

## INPUT OF OPERATOR PARAMETERS AND INITIALIZATIONS

```

FOR z := 1 TO n DO
  READ ROW z OF f INTO THE IMAGE ROW STORE
  BUF(1...M, IND(z));
FOR y := k + 1 to N - k DO BEGIN
  FOR x := k + 1 TO M - k DO BEGIN
    FOR z := 1 TO a DO
      F(z) := BUF(x + xind(z), ind(k + 1 + yind(z)));

```

PROCESSING OF THE PICTURE WINDOW  $F(f, (x, y))$  WITH A SPECIFIC OPERATOR KERNEL ARGUMENTS:  $F(z)$ , WITH  $1 \leq z \leq a$ , OR  $F(i, j)$ , WITH  $-k \leq i, j \leq k$

RESULT: GRAY VALUE  $v$

```

⊕          IF (PARSEQ = 0) THEN
              BUFOUT(x) := v
⊕          ELSE BU(x, IND(k+1)) := v
              END{for};
⊕          IF (PARSEQ = 0) THEN
              WRITE ROW BUFFER STORE BUFOUT(1...M) INTO
              ROW y OF THE RESULTANT IMAGE FILE OUT
⊕          ELSE
⊕              WRITE IMAGE ROW STORE BUF(1...M, IND(K+ 1)) INTO
⊕              ROW y OF THE RESULTANT IMAGE FILE OUT;
              IF (y N - k) THEN BEGIN
                READ ROW y + k + 1 OF THE INPUT IMAGE FILE INTO
                THE IMAGE ROW STORE BUF(1...M, IND(1));
                LINK := IND(1);
                FOR z := 1 TO n - 1 DO IND(z) := IND(z + 1)
                IND(n) := LINK
                END {if}
              END {for}

```

CONTROL STRUCTURE FOR THE COMPUTATION OF LOCAL OPERATORS, USING ROW-WISE BUFFERING, THE CENTERED ij-COORDINATE SYSTEM, AND THE SPATIAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE WINDOW CONTENT IF THE ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY  $F(z)$  IS USED. PROGRAM LINES LABELED WITH  $\oplus$  ARE SUPERFLUOUS IF A PARALLEL OPERATOR HAS TO BE IMPLEMENTED

FIG. 19

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STEP A1 INVOLVES CAPTURING LINES (ROWS) OF DIGITIZED RANGE DATA PRODUCED BY THE LASER SCANNING/RANGING UNIT DURING EACH SWEEP OF THE AMPLITUDE MODULATED LASER BEAM ACROSS THE WIDTH OF THE CONVEYER BELT. EACH ROW OF RAW RANGE DATA HAS A PREDETERMINED NUMBER OF RANGE VALUE SAMPLES (E.G.  $M=256$ ) TAKEN DURING EACH SCAN ACROSS THE CONVEYOR BELT. EACH SUCH RANGE DATA SAMPLE REPRESENTS THE MAGNITUDE OF THE POSITION VECTOR POINTING TO THE CORRESPONDING SAMPLE POINT ON THE SCANNED PACKAGE, REFERENCED WITH RESPECT TO A POLAR-TYPE COORDINATE SYSTEM SYMBOLICALLY EMBEDDED WITHIN THE LADAR-BASED IMAGING AND DIMENSIONING SUBSYSTEM. STEP A1 ALSO INVOLVES LOADING A PREDETERMINED NUMBER OF RAW RANGE DATA SAMPLES INTO A FIFO-TYPE PREPROCESSING DATA BUFFER (e.g.  $M=9$ ) FOR BUFFERING 9 ROWS OF RANGE DATA AT ANY INSTANT OF TIME.

STEP A2 INVOLVES USING, AT EACH PROCESSING CYCLE AND SYNCHRONIZED WITH THE CAPTURE OF EACH NEW ROW OF RAW RANGE DATA, A 2-D (9X9) WINDOW FUNCTION EMBEDDED INTO A GENERAL CONTROL STRUCTURE (e.g. PIXEL PROGRAM LOOP), TO SMOOTH EACH LINE (OR ROW) OF RAW RANGE DATA BUFFERED IN THE PROCESSING DATA BUFFER USING DILUTION AND EROSION (D/E) PROCESS BASED ON NON-LINEAR TYPE MIN/MAX METHODS. THE OUTPUT FROM THIS NON-LINEAR OPERATION IS A SINGLE ROW OF SMOOTH RANGE DATA OF LENGTH  $M=256$  WHICH IS INPUT TO A THREE ROW FIFO BUFFER, AS SHOWN IN FIG. 44G.

STEP 3A INVOLVES USING, AT EACH PROCESSING CYCLE, A 2-D (3X3) CONVOLUTION KERNEL BASED ON THE SOBEL OPERATOR, AND EMBEDDED INTO A GENERAL CONTROL STRUCTURE (e.g. PIXEL PROGRAM LOOP), TO EDGE-DETECT EACH BUFFERED ROW OF SMOOTH EDGE DATA OF LENGTH  $M=256$  WHICH IS INPUT TO A FIRST ONE ROW ( $N=1$ ) FIFO BUFFER AS SHOWN IN FIG. 44G. THE OUTPUT ROW OF "EDGE DETECTED" RANGE DATA REPRESENTS THE FIRST SPATIAL DERIVATIVE A OF THE BUFFERED ROWS OF RANGE DATA ALONG THE  $n$  DIRECTION OF THE  $N=9$  FIFO (CORRESPONDING TO THE FIRST SPATIAL DERIVATIVE OF THE RANGE DATA CAPTURED ALONG THE Y DIRECTION OF THE CONVEYER BELT).

A

FIG. 20A

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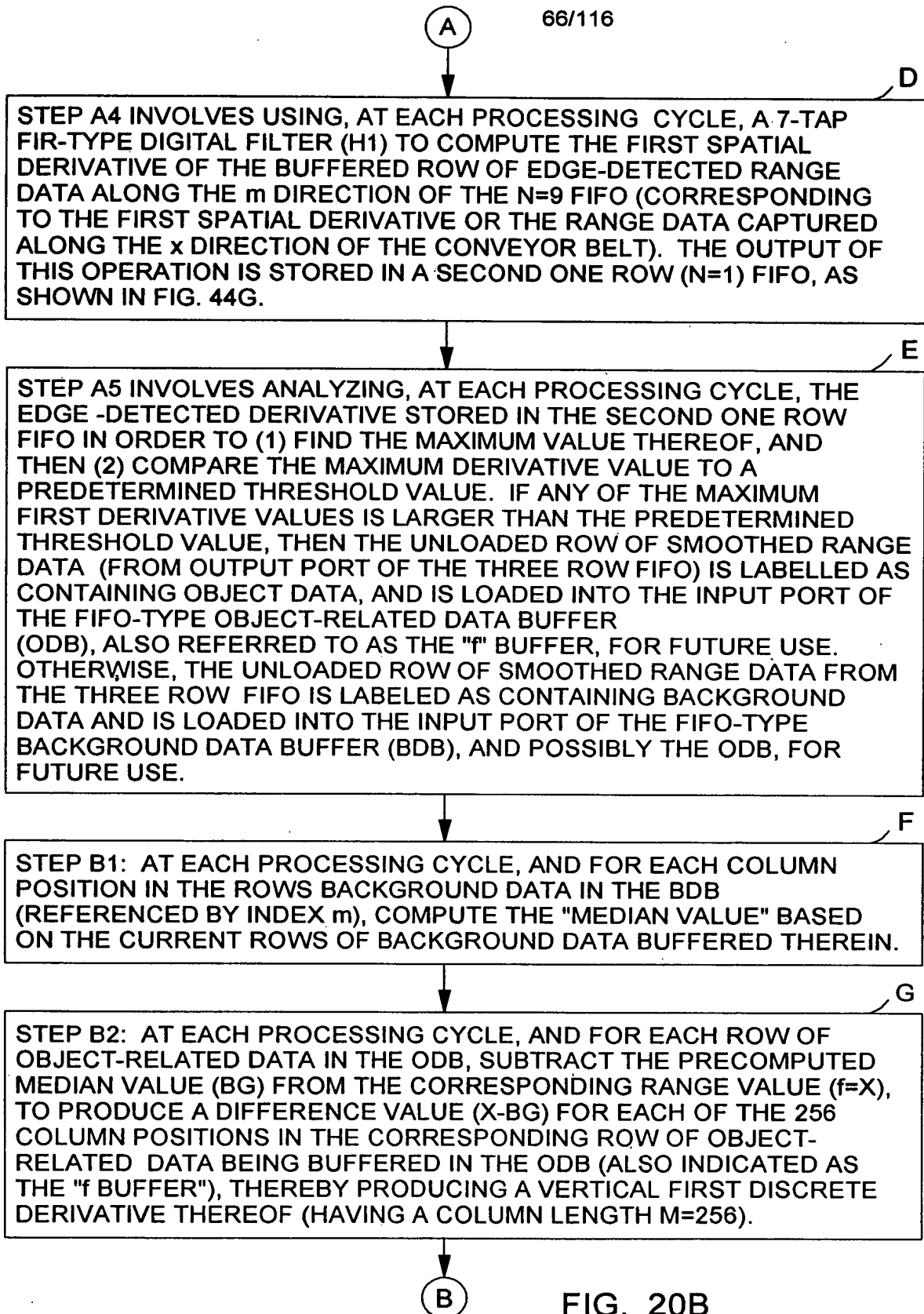


FIG. 20B

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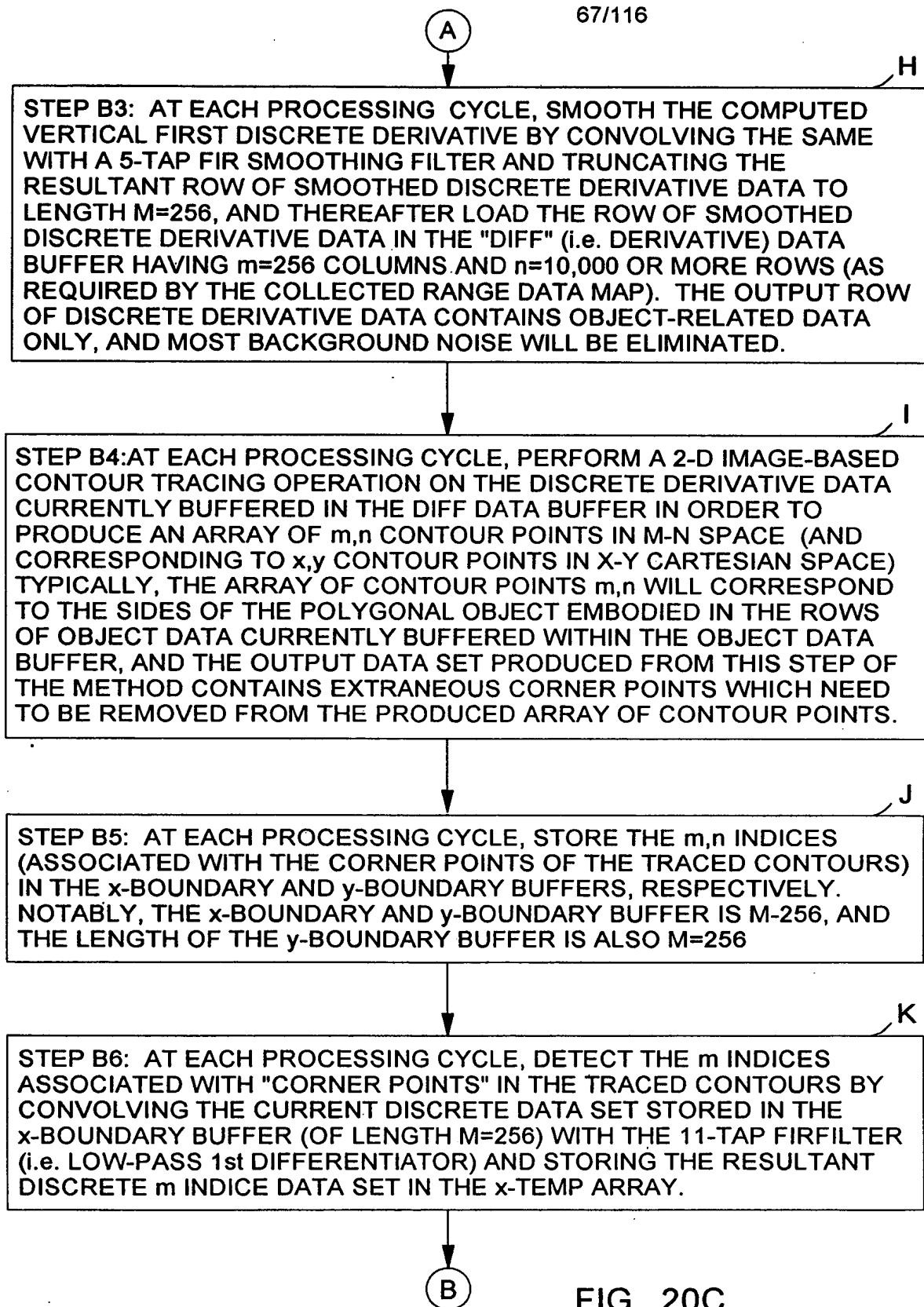


FIG. 20C

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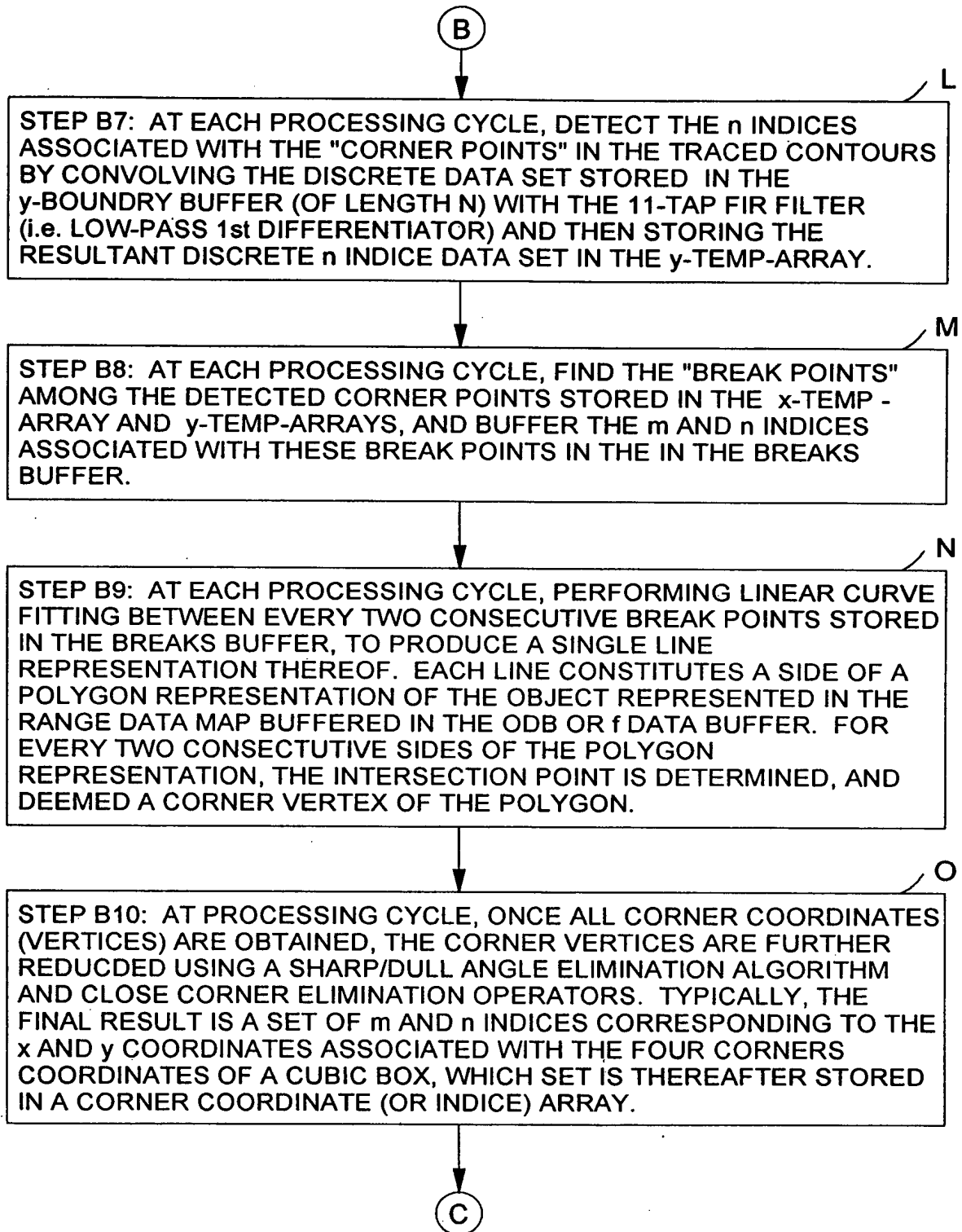


FIG. 20D

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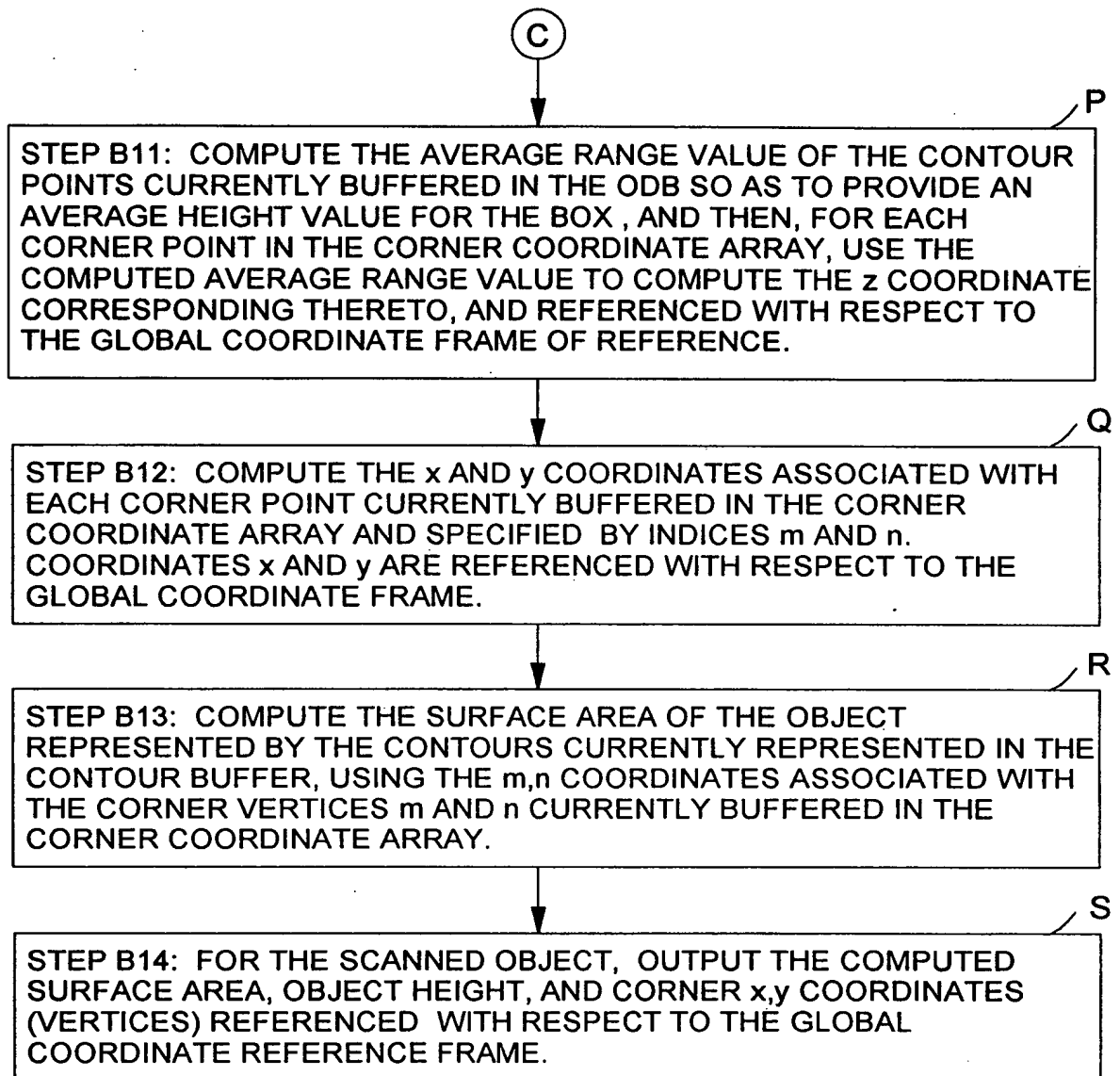


FIG. 20E

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RAW RANGE DATA

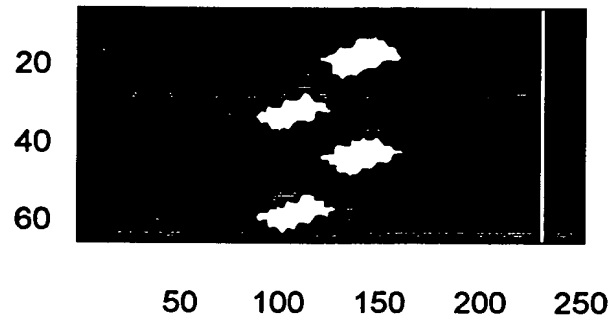


FIG. 21A

SMOOTHED RANGE DATA

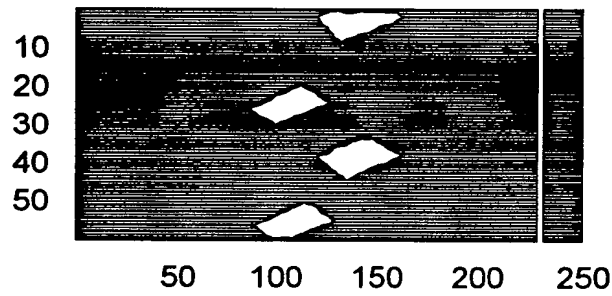


FIG. 21B

VERTICAL EDGE

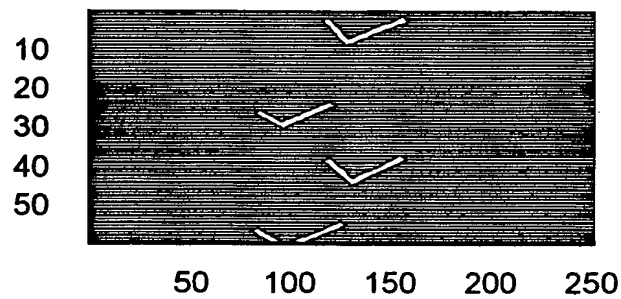


FIG. 21C

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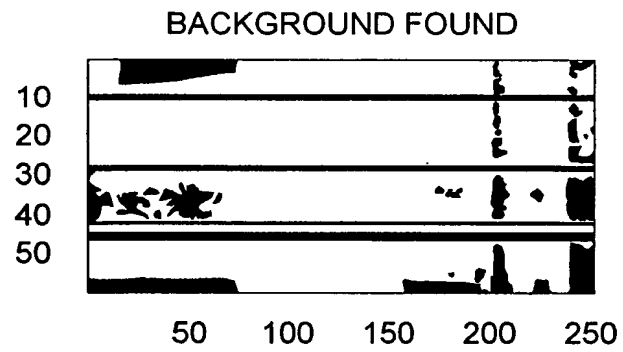


FIG. 21D

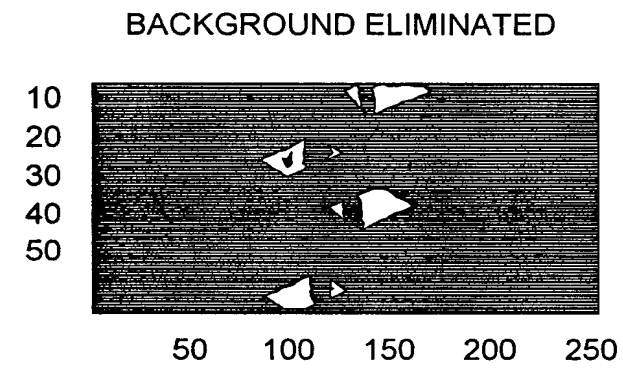
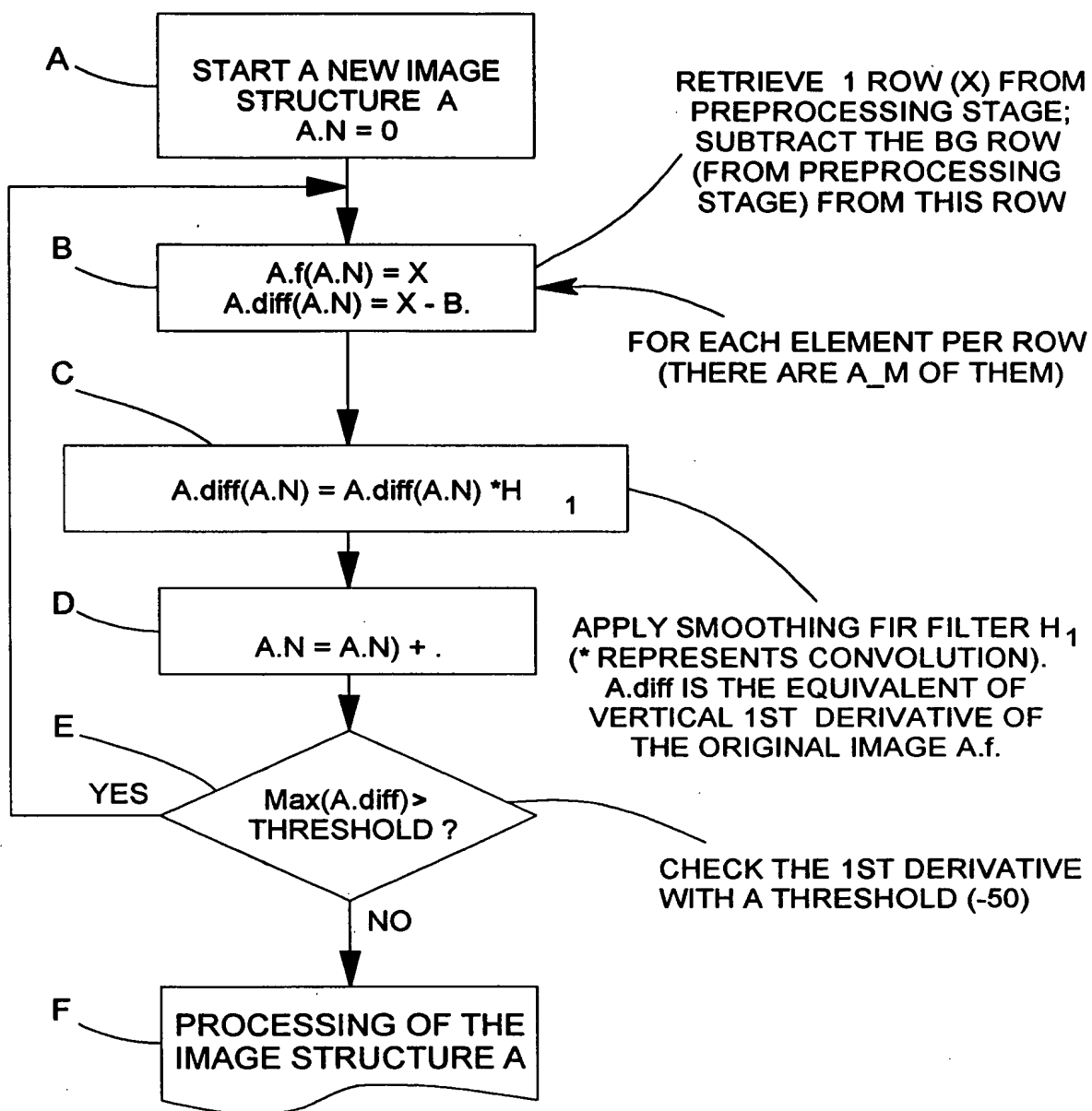


FIG. 21E

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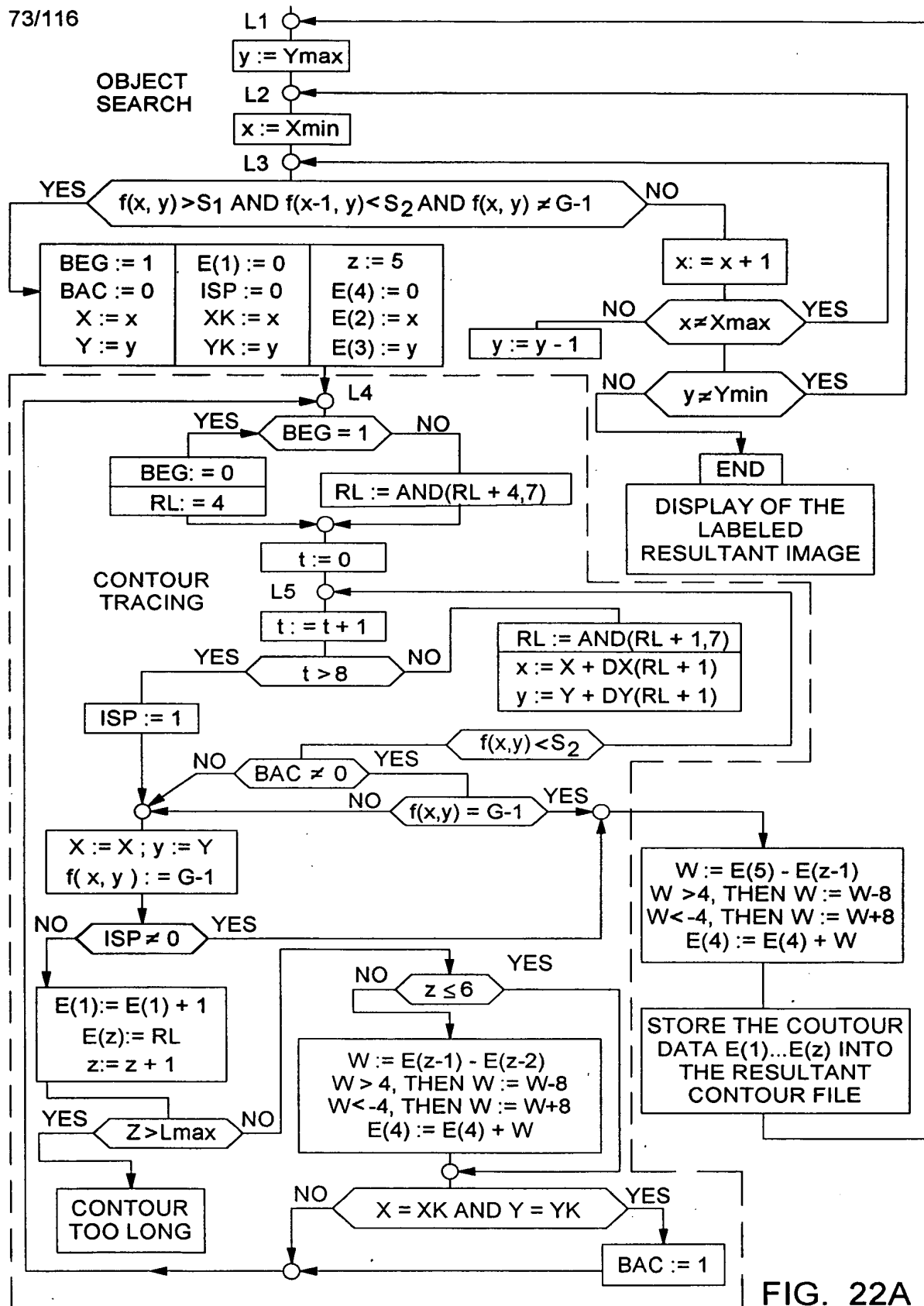


$$H_1 = (0.15 \ 0.25 \ 0.2 \ 0.25 \ 0.15)$$

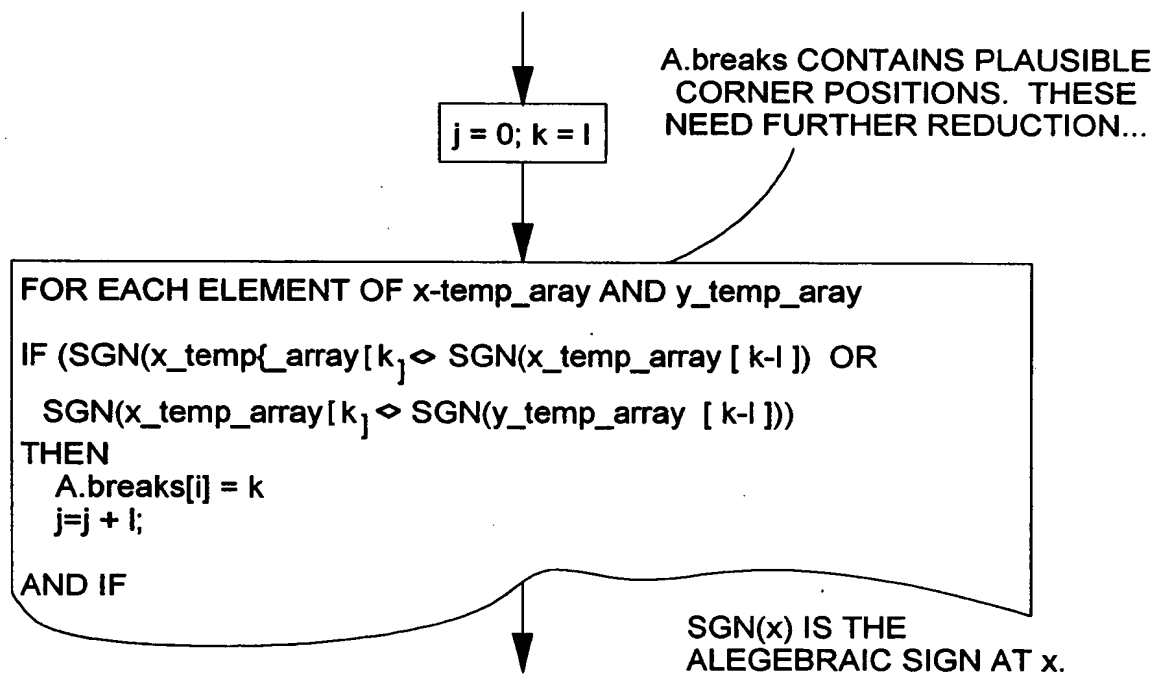
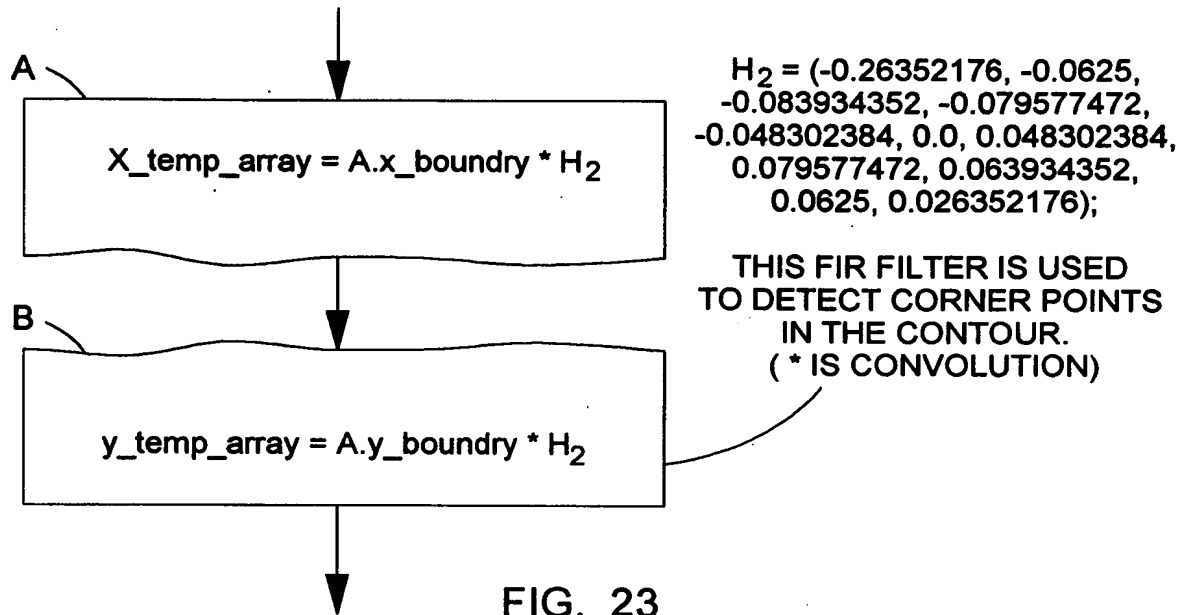
THIS FUNCTIONAL BLOCK RETRIEVES DATA ALREADY PRE-PROCESSED, COMPUTES VERTICAL FIRST DERIVATIVE, AND STORES THE RESULTS IN AN IMAGE STRUCTURE FOR FURTHER PROCESSING, SUCH AS COMPUTER TRACING, ETC.

FIG. 22

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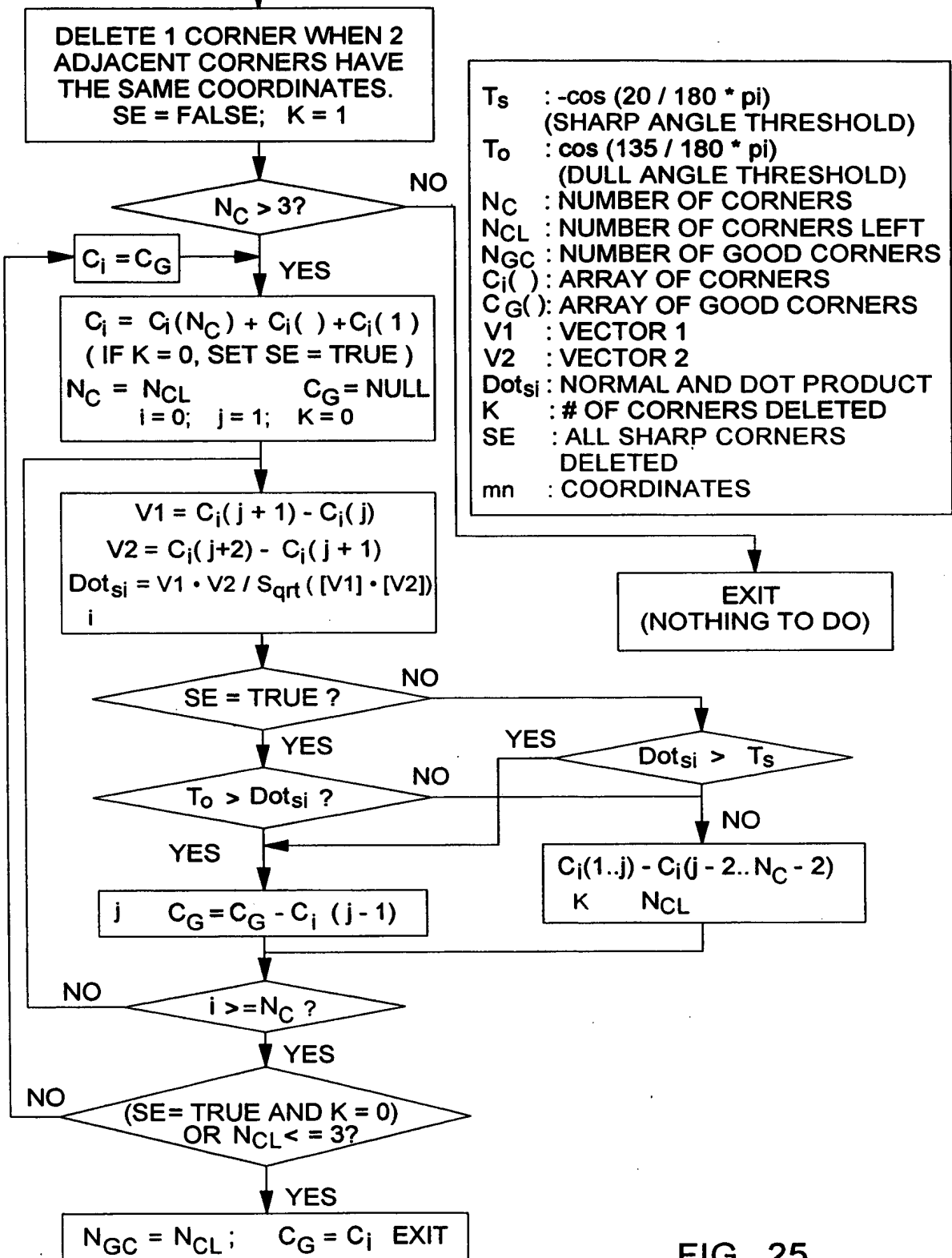
 $N_C, C_i( )$ **FLOW CHART FOR DELETION OF  
SHARP AND DULL ANGLES**

FIG. 25

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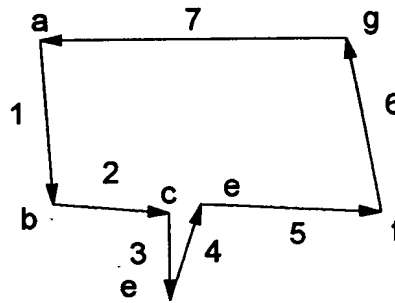


FIG. 26A

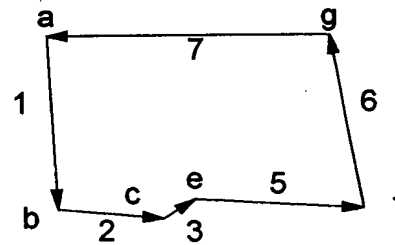


FIG. 26B

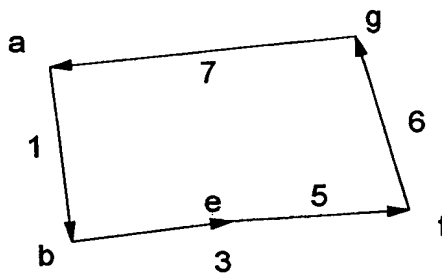


FIG. 26C

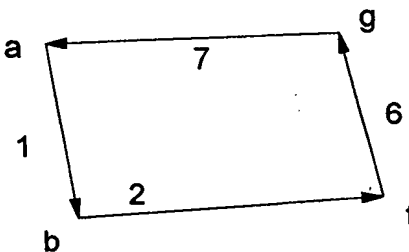


FIG. 26D

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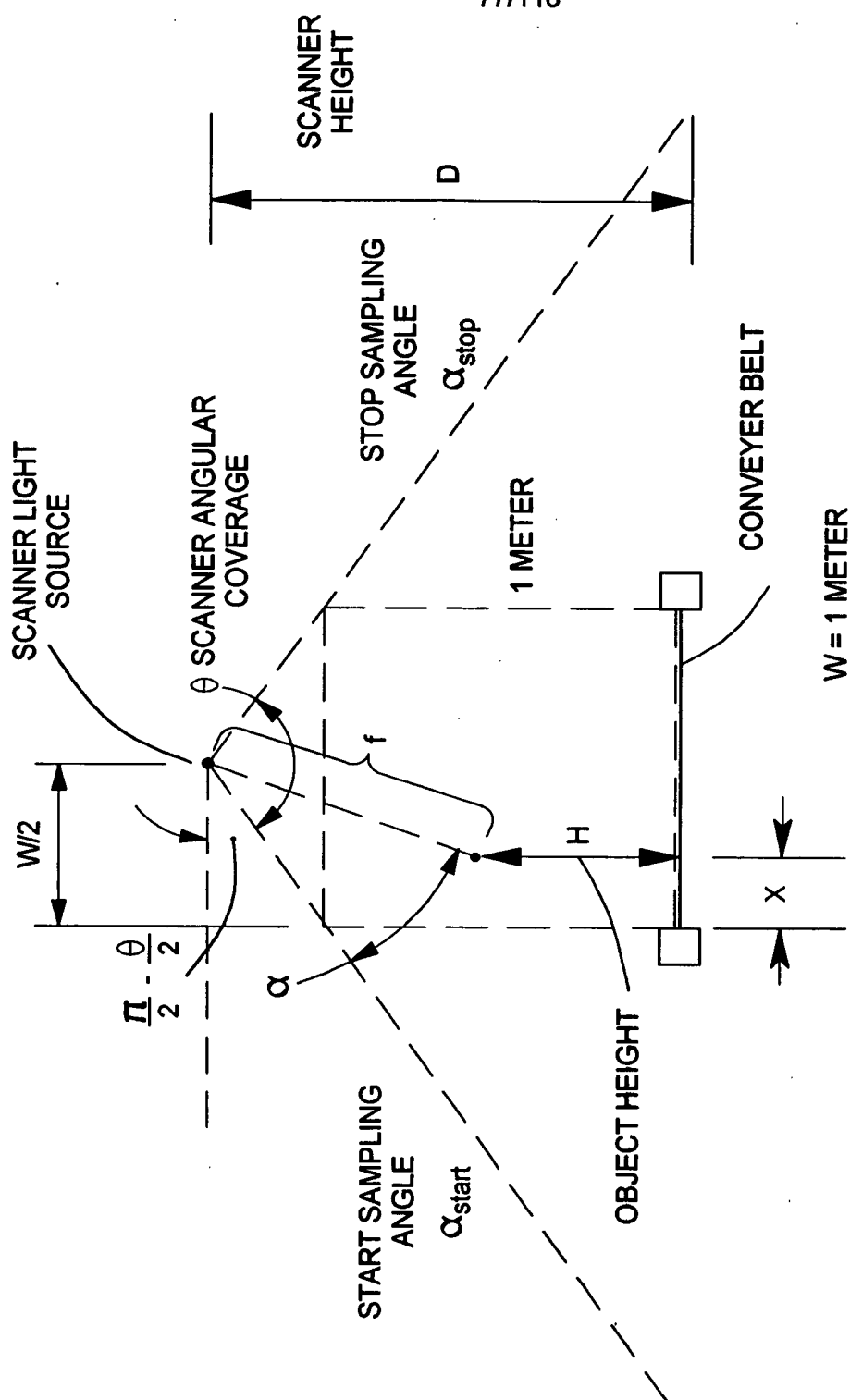


FIG. 27

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## FLOW CHART FOR PACKAGE AREA COMPUTATION

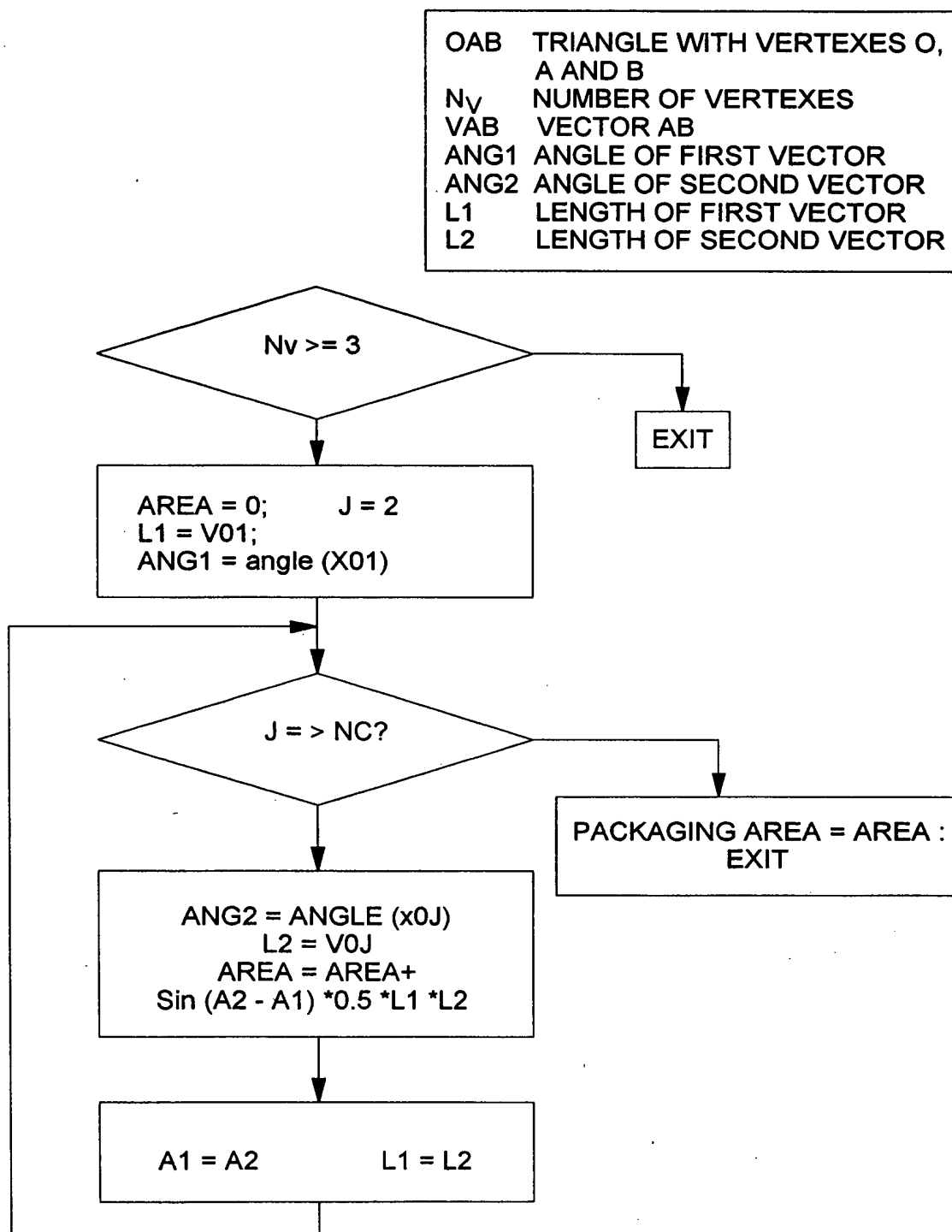


FIG. 28

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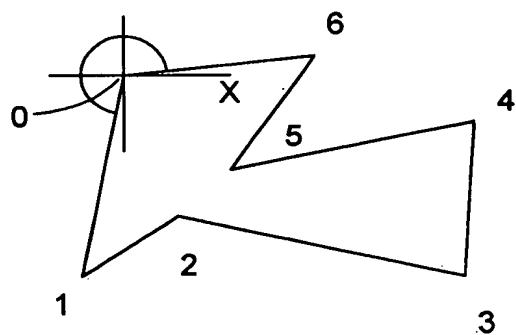


FIG. 29A

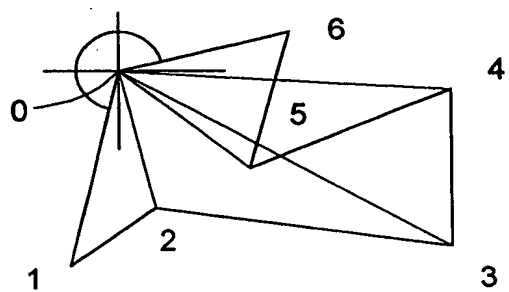
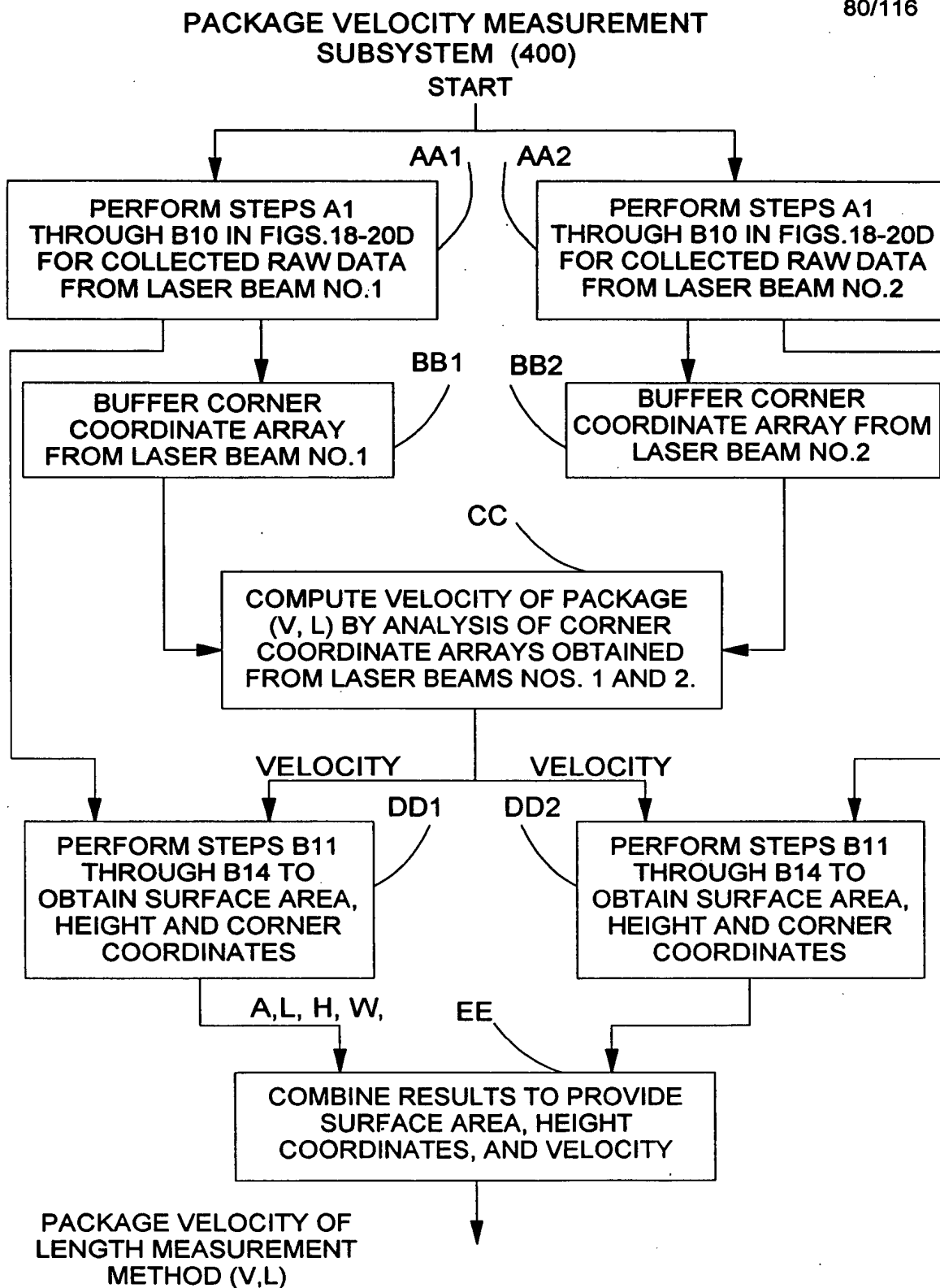


FIG. 29B

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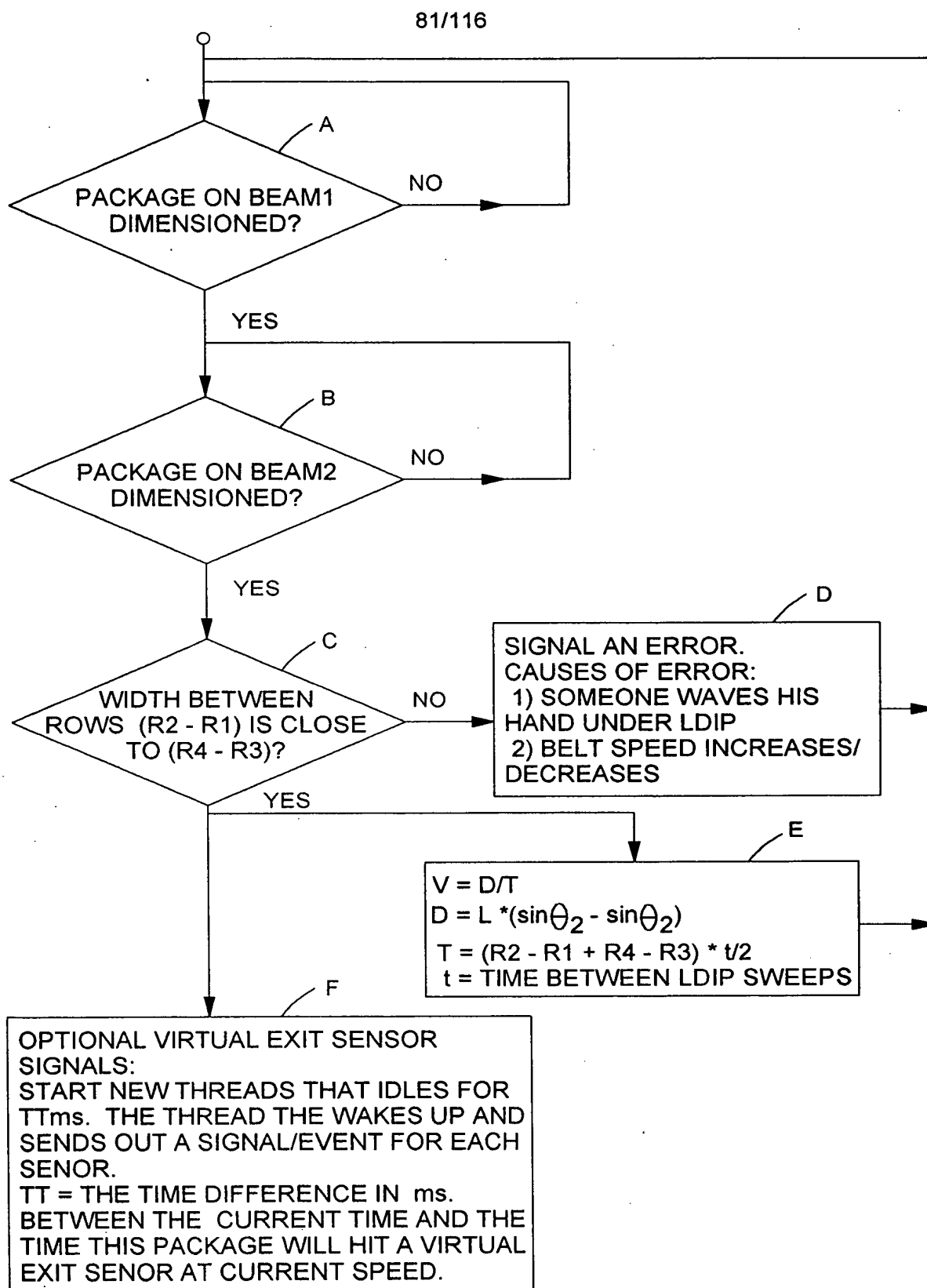


FIG. 31

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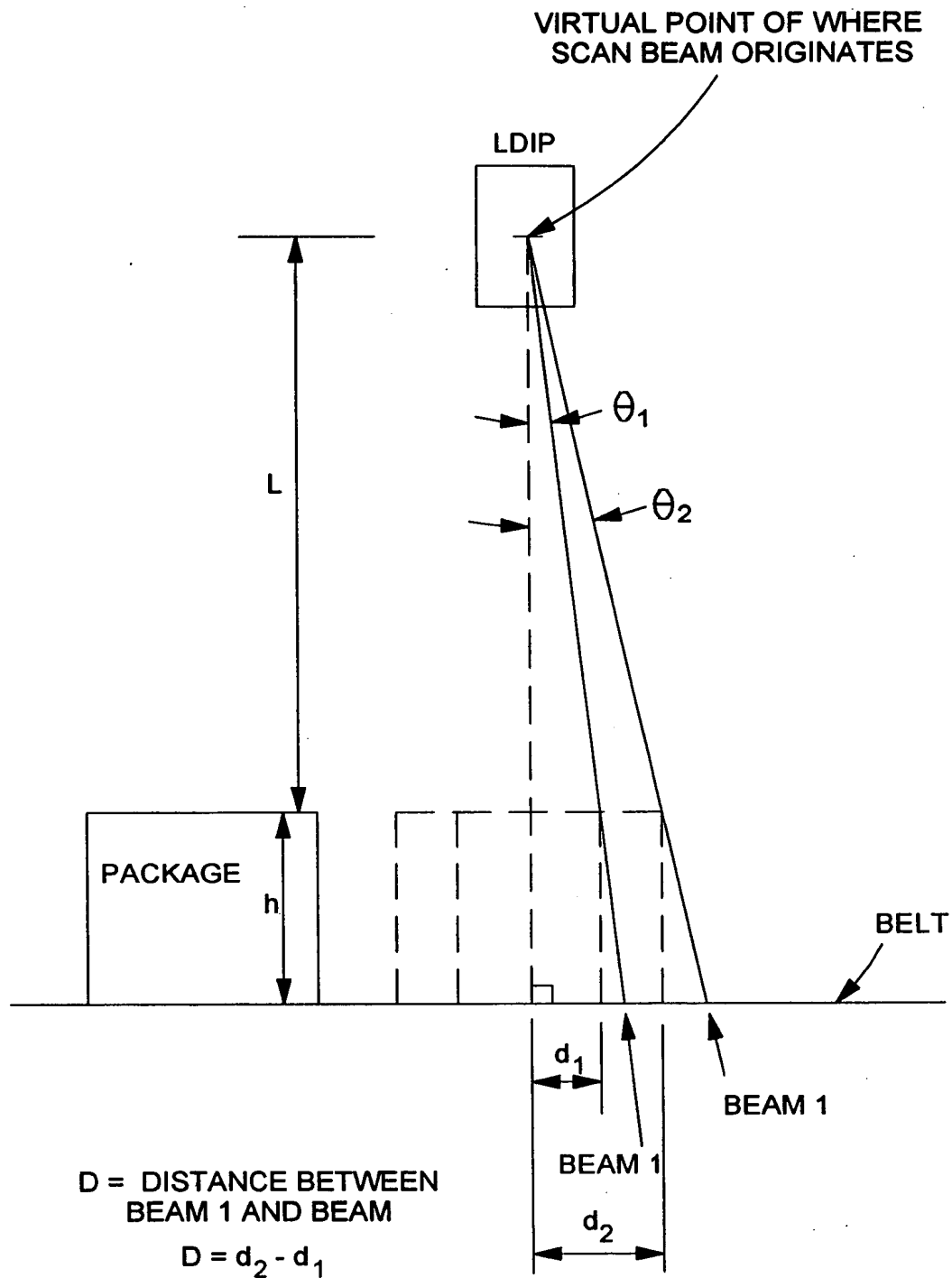


FIG. 32

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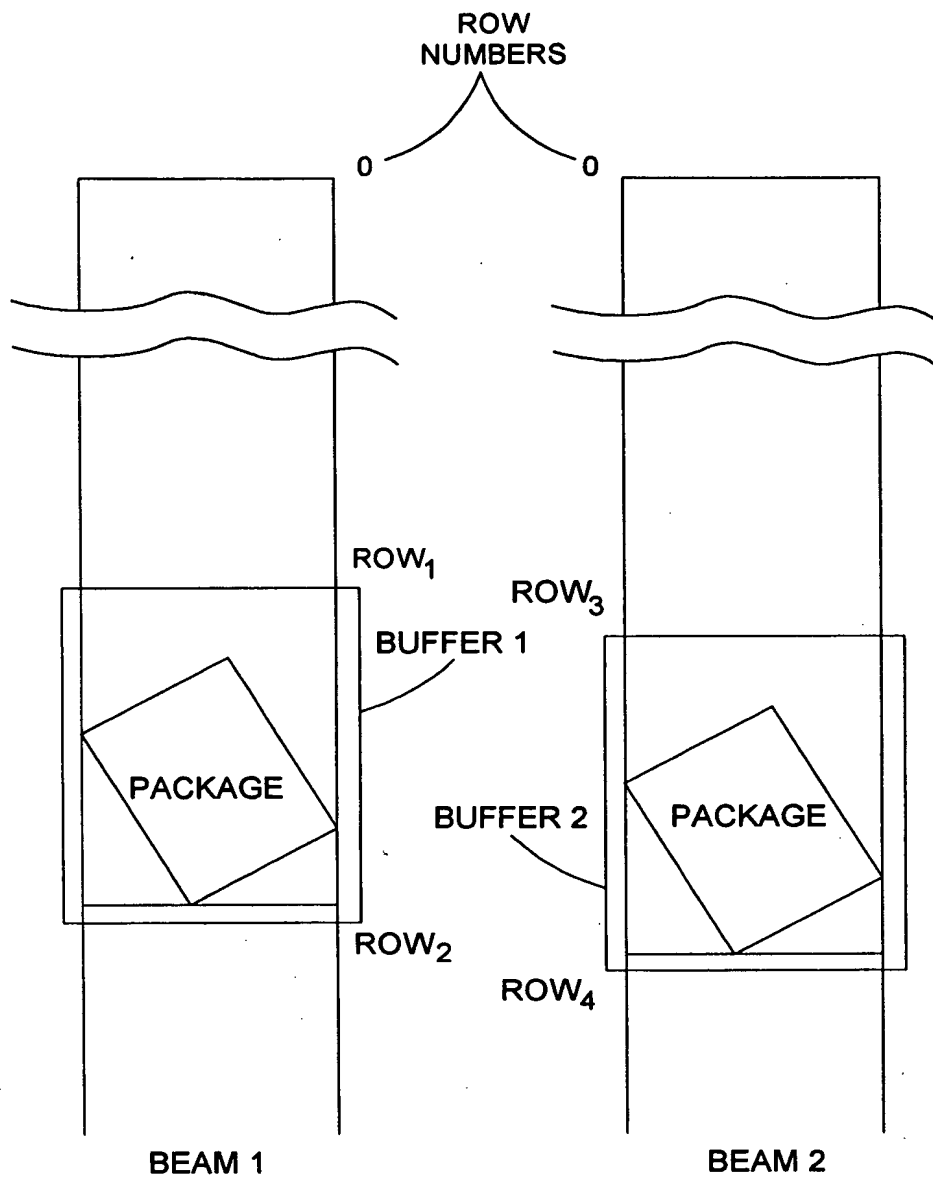


FIG. 33A

FIG. 33B

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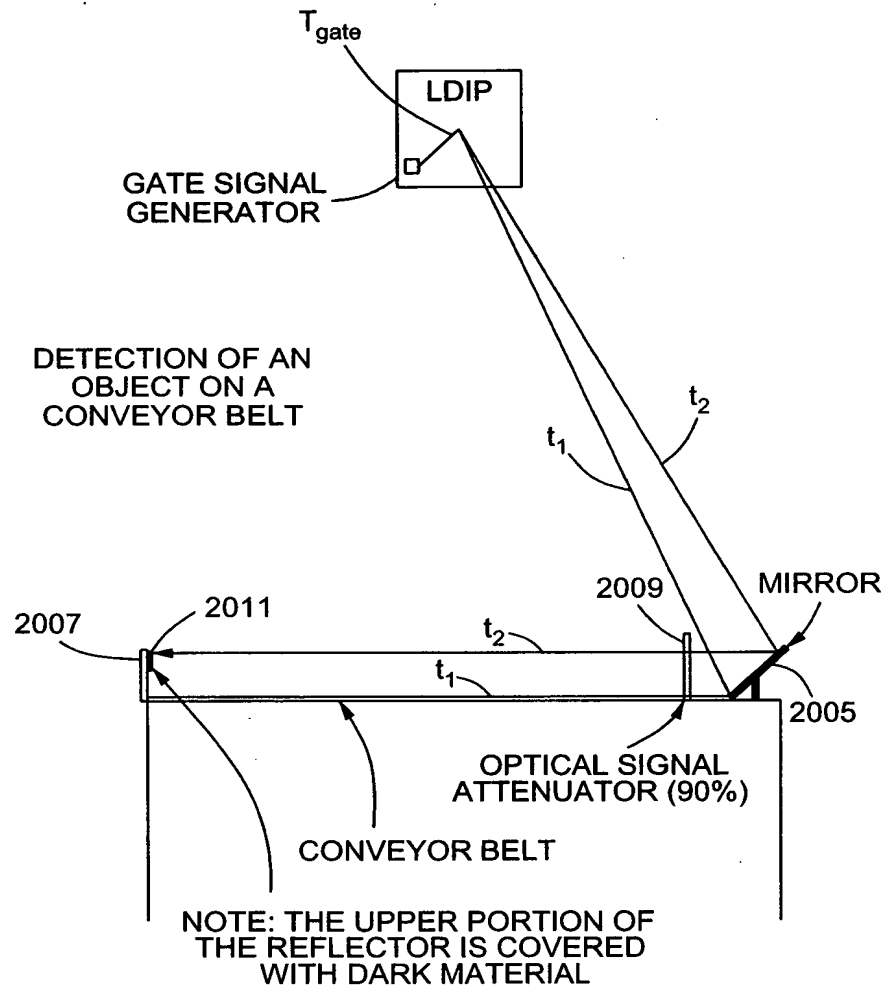
PACKAGE IN TUNNEL (PITT) INDICATION  
SUBSYSTEM (500)

FIG. 33C

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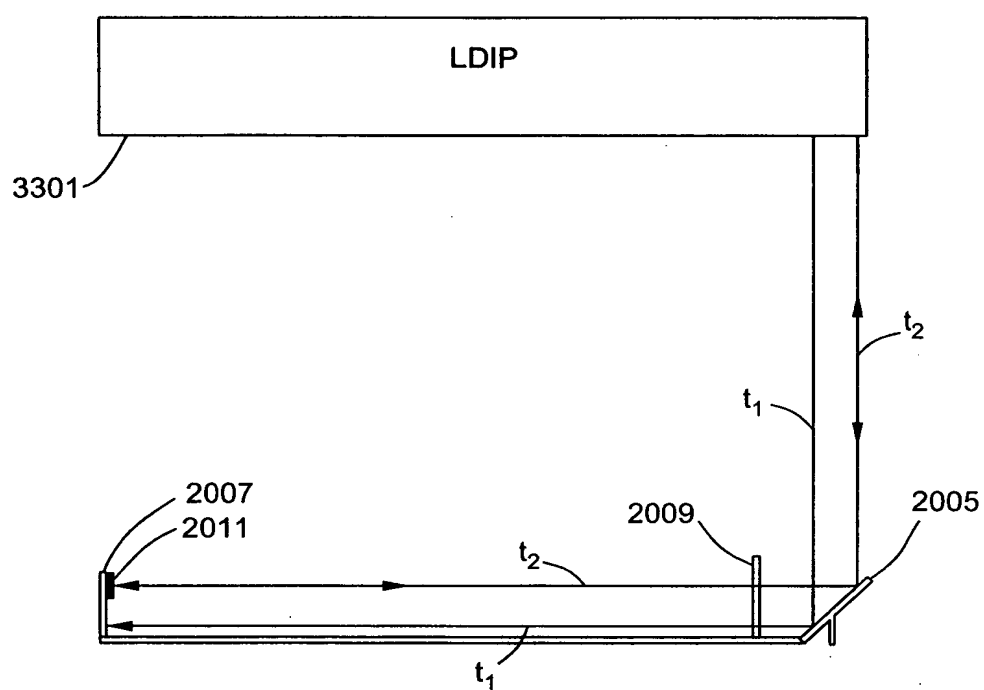


FIG. 33D

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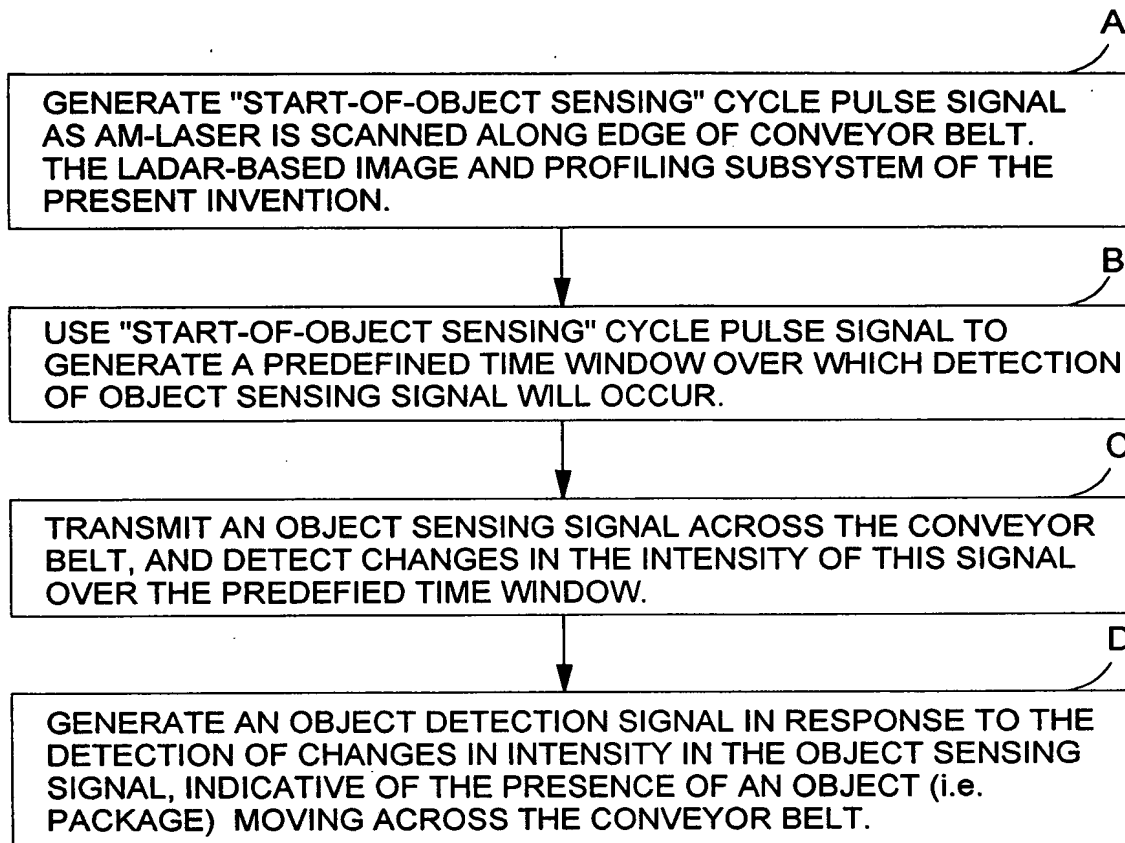


FIG. 34

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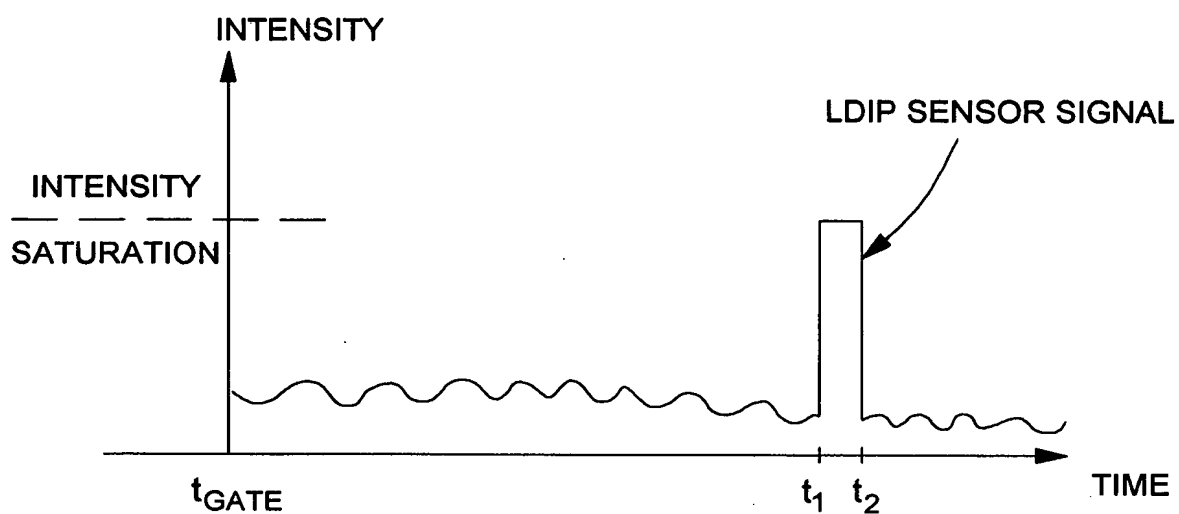


FIG. 35A

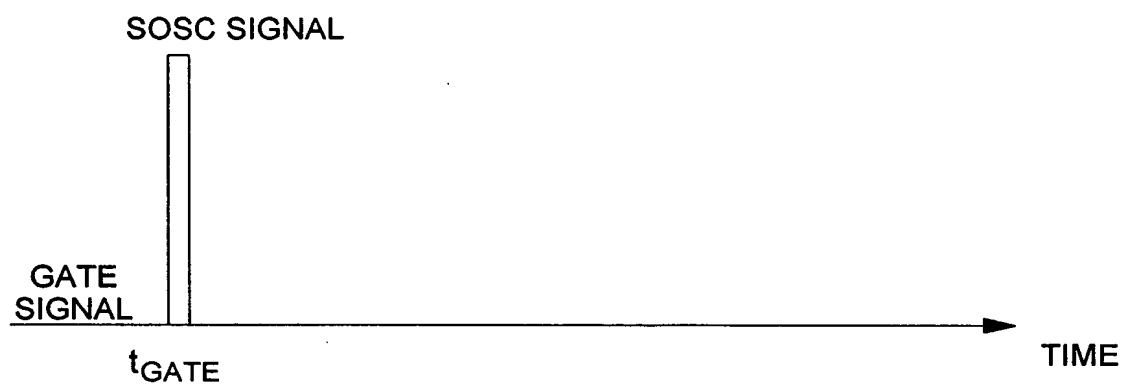


FIG. 35B

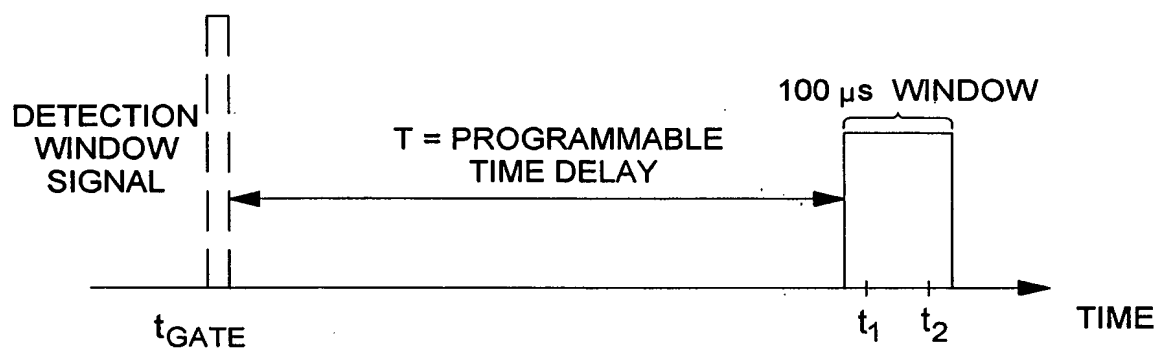


FIG. 35C

## TABLE 1

[illegible]

**FIG. 36A**

## TABLE 2

FIR FILTER TABS										
-0.2	0.25	-0.33	0.5	-1	0	1	-0.5	0.33	-0.25	0.2

**FIG. 36B**

TABLE 3

[illegible]

**FIG. 36C**

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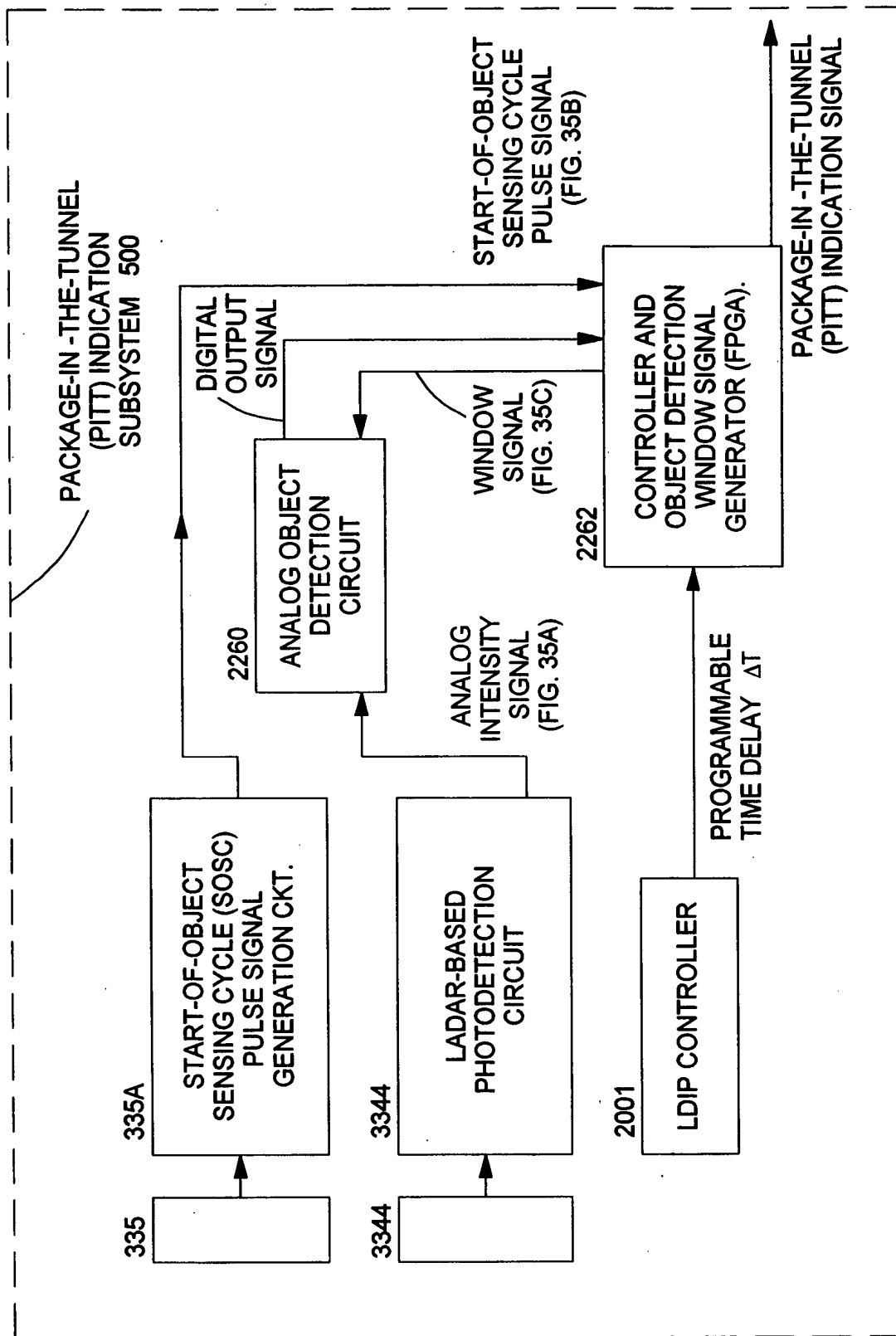


FIG. 37

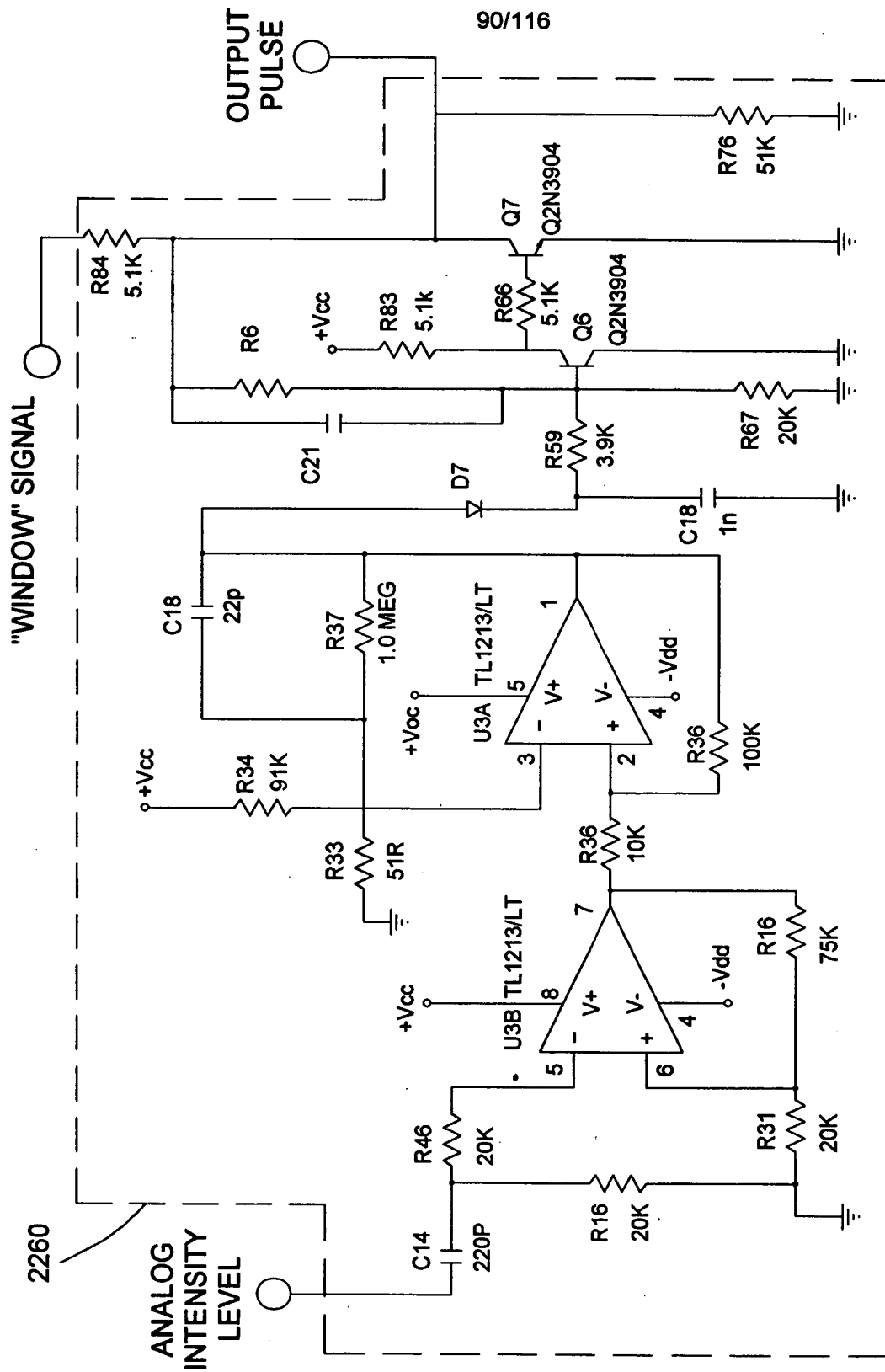


FIG. 38

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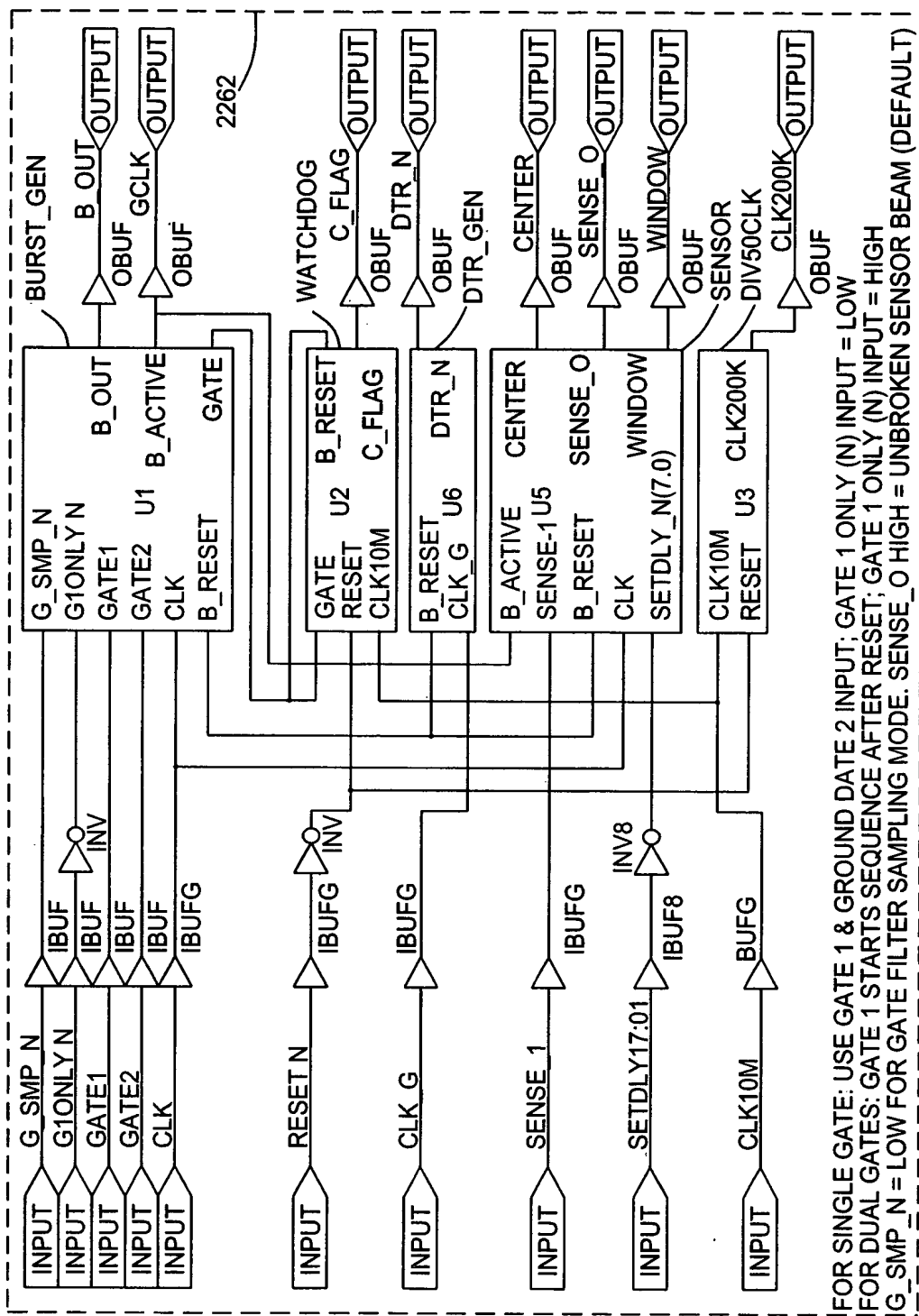
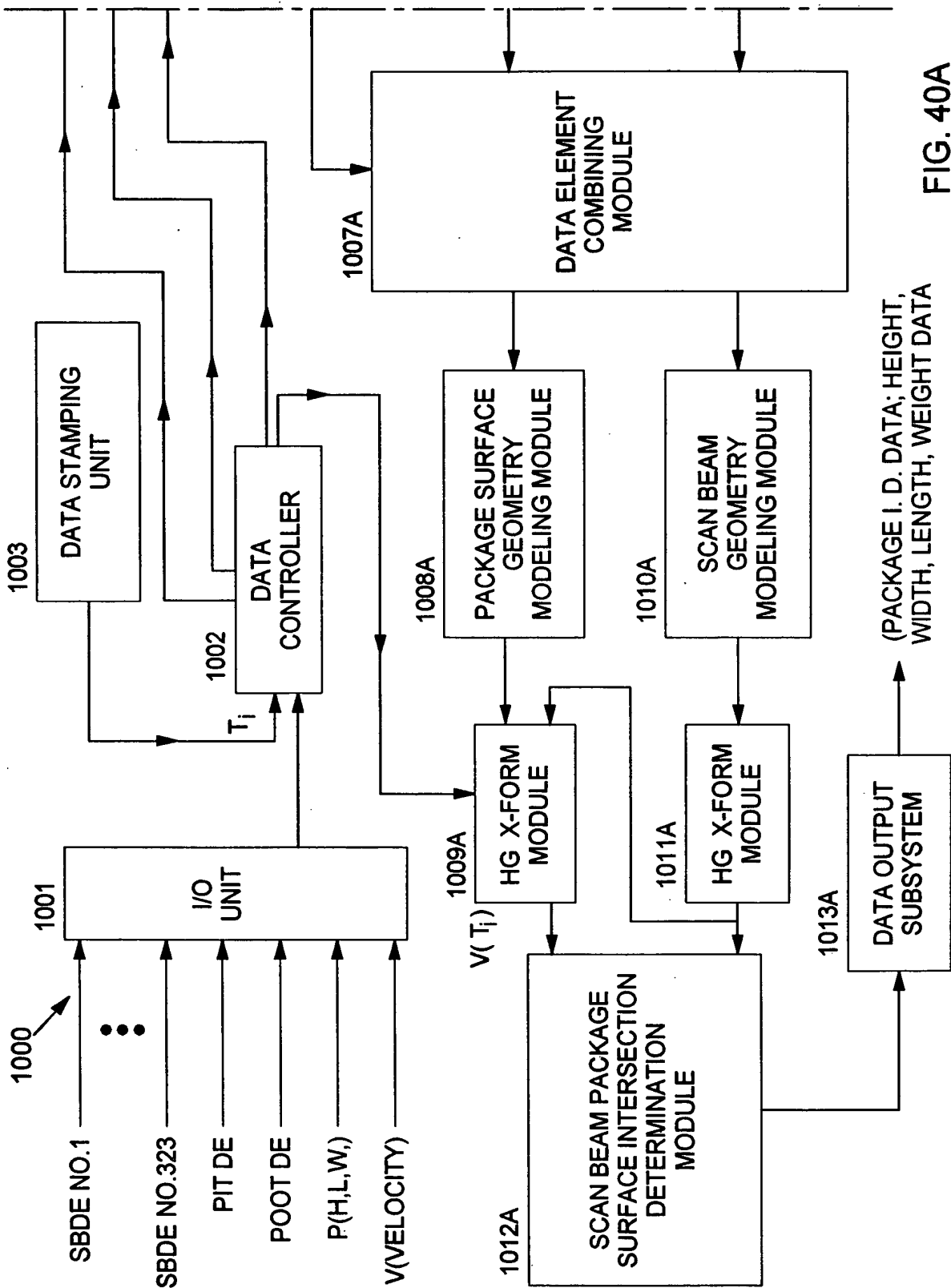
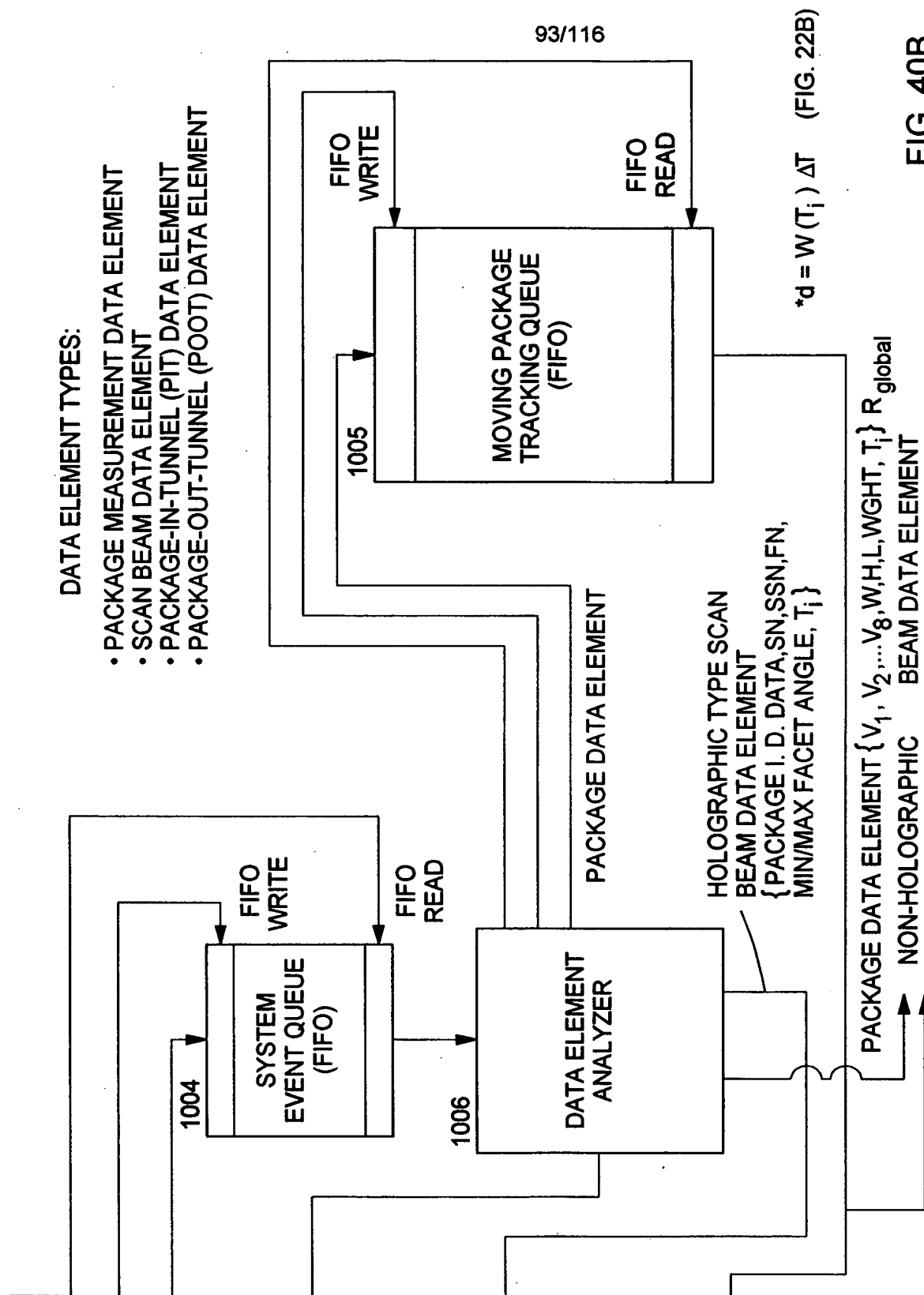


FIG. 39

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**DATA ELEMENT HANDLING RULES**

1. WHEN A PACKAGE DATA ELEMENT (PDE) OF ANY TYPE IS REMOVED FROM THE SYSTEM EVENT QUEUE, THEN IT IS PLACED IN THE MOVING PACKAGE TRACKING QUEUE
2. WHEN A SCAN BEAM DATA ELEMENT (SBDE) IS REMOVED FROM THE SYSTEM EVENT QUEUE, THEN IT IS COMBINED WITH EACH PACKAGE DATA ELEMENT IN THE MOVING PACKAGE TRACKING QUEUE AND THEN EACH RESULTING DATA ELEMENT PAIR IS PROCESSED ALONG THE PACKAGE DATA ELEMENT CHANNEL AND SCAN DATA ELEMENT CHANNEL AS SHOWN IN FIGS. 40A & 40B
3. WHEN A PACKAGE-IN-TUNNEL (PIT) DATA ELEMENT IS REMOVED FROM THE SYSTEM EVENT QUEUE, THEN THE OLDEST PACKAGE DATA ELEMENT IN THE MOVING PACKAGE TRACKING QUEUE IS REMOVED THERE FROM
4. WHEN A PACKAGE OUT-OF TUNNEL (POOT) DATA ELEMENT IS REMOVED FROM THE SYSTEM EVENT QUEUE, THEN THE FOLLOWING OPERATIONS ARE CARRIED OUT

FIG. 41A

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(a) IF THE TIME STAMP  $T_i$  ON THE REMOVED POOT DATA ELEMENT INDICATES THAT CORRESPONDING PACKAGE HAS MOVED OUT OF THE SCANNING TUNNEL, THEN REMOVE THE OLDEST PACKAGE DATA ELEMENT IN MOVING PACKAGE TRACKING QUEUE

(b) IF THE TIME STAMP  $T_i$  ON THE REMOVED POOT DATA ELEMENT INDICATES THAT THE CORRESPONDING PACKAGE IS STILL MOVING THROUGH THE SCANNING TUNNEL, THEN DO NOT REMOVE ANY PACKAGE DATA ELEMENT FROM THE MOVING PACKAGE TRACKING QUEUE.

FIG. 41B

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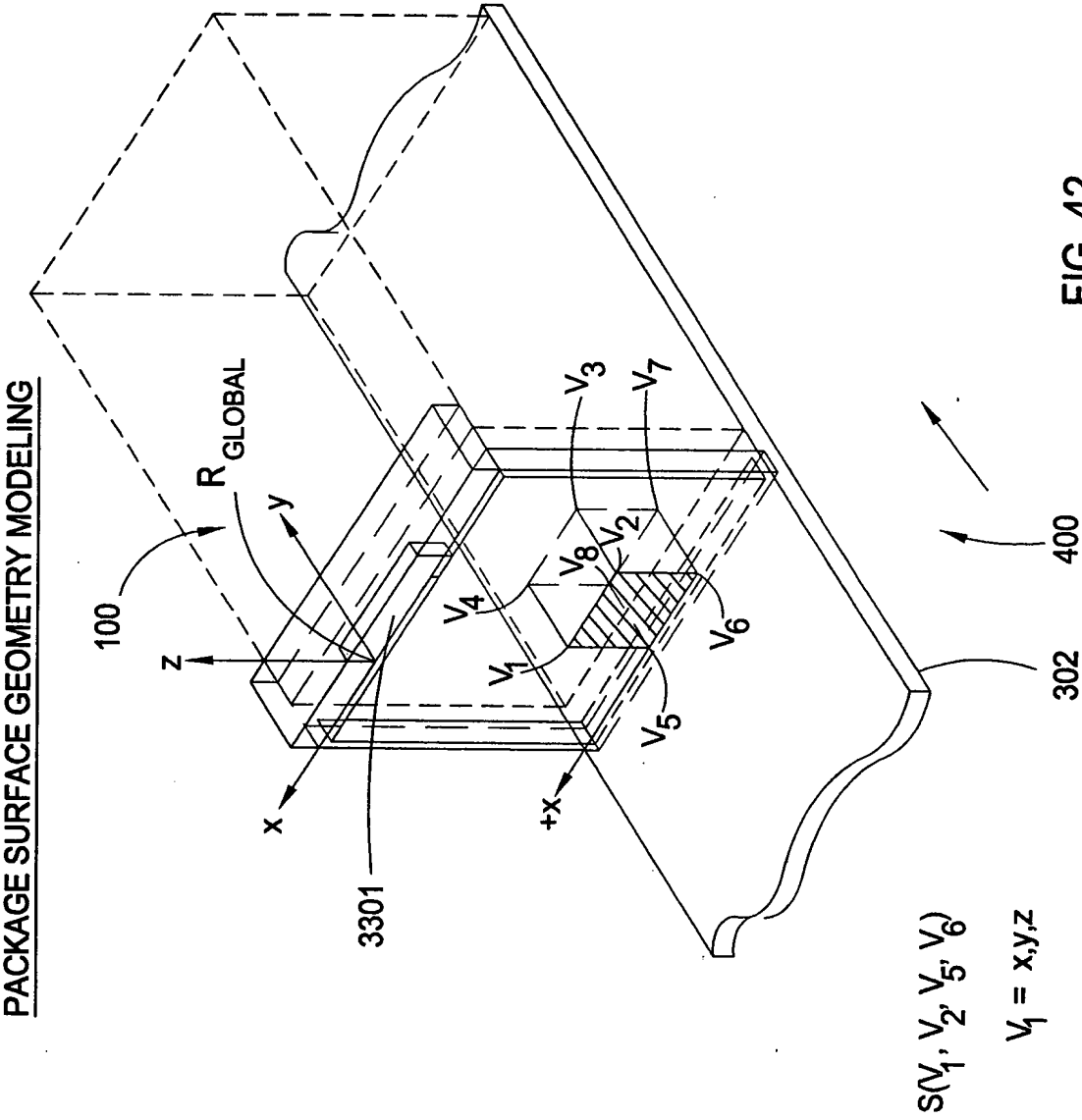


FIG. 42

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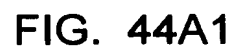
**VECTOR-BASED SURFACE MODELING OF PACKAGES MOVING  
IN SCANNING TUNNEL**

**MATHEMATICAL FORM OF EACH SURFACE ON THE PACKAGE:  
VECTOR-BASED MODEL CONSISTING OF (1) AT LEAST THREE  
VERTICE POINTS WITHIN THE PLANE OF THE PACKAGE SURFACE,  
AND (2) NORMAL VECTOR FOR THE PLANE.**

**PROCEDURE:**

- (1) USE POSITION VECTOR (REFERENCED TO  $X=0, Y=0, Z=0$  IN  $R_{\text{global}}$ ), FOR SPECIFYING THE POSITION OF EACH VERTEX IN THE PACKAGE SURFACE PLANE; AND
- (2) USE NORMAL VECTOR FOR SPECIFYING THE SURFACE DIRECTION OF THE PACKAGE SURFACE (AT WHICH LIGHT REFLECTS)
- (3) THESE FOUR VECTORS SPECIFY THE SURFACE OF THE PACKAGE IN COORDINATE REFERENCE FROM  $R_{\text{global}}$

**FIG. 43**





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- (1) THE RADIUS TO BEAM-INCIDENT-POINT ON THE HOLOGRAPHIC SCANNING DISC, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $r_0$ "
- (2) SCANLINE SEPARATION BETWEEN ADJACENT SCANLINES AT THE FOCAL PLANE OF THE (i,J)-TH SCANLINE, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $s_{SL}$ "
- (3) THE SCANLINE LENGTH (MEASURED INTO PAPER) FOR THE (i,J)-TH SCANLINE, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $L_{SL}$ "
- (4) THE DISTANCE MEASURED FROM THE SCANNING DISC TO THE FOCAL PLANE OF THE (i,J)-TH SCANLINE, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION  $a_i$
- (5) THE DISTANCE FROM RADIUS TO BEAM-INCIDENT-POINT  $r_0$  TO BEAM FOLDING MIRROR, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $L$ "
- (6) THE TILT ANGLE OF THE J-TH BEAM FOLDING MIRROR ASSOCIATED WITH GENERATION OF THE (i,J)-TH SCANLINE, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $\phi_j$ "
- (7) THE TILT ANGLE OF THE VIRTUAL SCANNING DISC, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $2\phi$ "
- (8) THE LATERAL SHIFT OF THE BEAM INCIDENT POINT ON THE VIRTUAL SCANNING DISC, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $\Delta x$ "
- (9) THE VERTICAL SHIFT OF THE BEAM INCIDENT POINT ON THE VIRTUAL SCANNING DISC, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $\Delta y$ "
- (10) THE DISTANCE FROM THE ROTATION AXIS TO THE BEAM INCIDENT POINT ON THE VIRTUAL SCANNING DISC, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $r_0 + \Delta x$ "
- (11) THE DISTANCE FROM THE BEAM INCIDENT POINT ON THE VIRTUAL SCANNING DISC TO THE FOCAL PLANE WITHIN WHICH THE (i,J)-TH SCANLINE RESIDES, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $f_i$ "
- (12) THE DIAMETER OF THE CROSS-SECTION OF THE LASER BEAM SCANNING STATION, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $d_{BEAM}$ "
- (13) THE ANGULAR GAP BETWEEN ADJACENT HOLOGRAPHIC SCANNING FACETS, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $d_{GAP}$ "
- (14) THE OUTER RADIUS OF THE AVAILABLE LIGHT COLLECTION REGION ON THE HOLOGRAPHIC SCANNING DISC, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $r_{OUTER}$ "

FIG. 44B1

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(15) THE INNER RADIUS OF THE AVAILABLE LIGHT COLLECTION REGION ON THE HOLOGRAPHIC SCANNING FACET, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $r_{\text{INNER}}$ "

(16) ONE-HALF OF THE DEPTH OF FIELD OF THE (i, j)-TH SCANLINE, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $\delta$ "

(17) THE DISTANCE FROM THE MAXIMUM READ DISTANCE ( $f_i + 5$ ) TO THE INNER RADIUS  $r_i$  OF THE SCANNING FACET, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION "C"

(18) THE OUTER RAY ANGLE MEASURED RELATIVE TO THE NORMAL TO THE i-TH HOLOGRAPHIC FACET, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $\alpha$ "

(19) THE INNER RAY ANGLE MEASURED RELATIVE TO THE NORMAL TO THE i-TH HOLOGRAPHIC FACET, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $\gamma$ "

(20) THE LIGHT COLLECTION ANGLE MEASURED FROM THE FOCAL POINT OR THE i-TH FACET TO THE LIGHT COLLECTION AREA OF THE SCANNING FACET, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $\beta$ "

(21) THE INTERSECTION OF THE BEAM FOLDING MIRROR AND LINE C, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION "X"

(21A) THE INTERSECTION OF THE BEAM FOLDING MIRROR AND LINE C, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION "Y"

(22) THE DISTANCE MEASURED FROM THE INNER RADIUS TO THE POINT OF MIRROR INTERSECTION, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION "D"

(23) THE DISTANCE MEASURED FROM THE BASE OF THE SCANNER HOUSING TO THE TOP OF THE j-TH BEAM FOLDING MIRROR, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION "h"

(24) THE DISTANCE MEASURED FROM THE SCANNING DISC TO THE "d" BASE OF THE HOLOGRAPHIC, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION

(25) THE FOCAL LENGTH OF THE i-TH HOLOGRAPHIC SCANNING FACET FROM THE CORRESPONDING FOCAL PLANE WITHIN THE SCANNING VOLUME, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $f_i$ "

(26) INCIDENT BEAM ANGLE, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $A_i$ "

(27) DIFFRACTED BEAM ANGLE, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $B_i$ "

FIG. 44B2

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- (28) THE ANGLE OF THE J-TH LASER BEAM MEASURED FROM THE VERTICAL, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $-\alpha$ "
- (29) THE SCAN ANGLE OF THE LASER BEAM, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $\theta_{si}$ "
- (30) THE SCAN MULTIPLICATION FACTOR FOR THE I-TH HOLOGRAPHIC FACET, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $M_i$ "
- (31) THE FACET ROTATION ANGLE FOR THE I-TH HOLOGRAPHIC FACET, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $\theta_{ROTi}$ "
- (32) ADJUSTED FACET ROTATION ANGLE ACCOUNTING FOR DEADTIME, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $\theta'_{ROTi}$ "
- (33) THE LIGHT COLLECTION EFFICIENCY FACTOR FOR THE I-TH HOLOGRAPHIC FACET, NORMALIZED RELATIVE TO THE 16TH FACET, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $\xi_i$ "
- (34) THE MAXIMUM LIGHT COLLECTION FOR THE I-TH HOLOGRAPHIC FACET, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $Area_i$ "
- (35) THE BEAM SPEED AT THE CENTER OF THE (i, j)-TH SCANLINE, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $V_{CENTER}$ "
- (36) THE ANGLE OF SKEW OF THE DIFFRACTED LASER BEAM AT THE CENTER OF THE I-TH HOLOGRAPHIC FACET, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $\phi_{SKEW}$ "
- (37) THE MAXIMUM BEAM SPEED OF ALL LASER BEAMS PRODUCED BY THE HOLOGRAPHIC SCANNING DISC, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $V_{MAX}$ "
- (38) THE MINIMUM BEAM SPEED OF ALL LASER BEAMS PRODUCED BY THE HOLOGRAPHIC SCANNING DISC, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $V_{MIN}$ "
- (39) THE RATIO OF THE MAXIMUM BEAM SPEED TO THE MINIMUM BEAM SPEED, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $V_{MAX} / V_{MIN}$ "
- (40) THE DEVIATION OF THE LIGHT RAYS REFLECTED OFF THE PARABOLIC LIGHT REFLECTING MIRROR BENEATH THE SCANNING DISC, FROM THE BRAGG ANGLE FOR THE FACET, ASSIGNED THE SYMBOLIC NOTATION " $\delta_e$ "

FIG. 44B3

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**PARAMETER EQUATION USED IN THE SPREADSHEET  
DESIGN OF THE SCANNER**

$$(1) \quad \Delta x \quad := L ( 1 + \cos ( 2 \Phi ) )$$

$$(2) \quad \Delta y \quad := L \sin ( 2 \Phi )$$

$$(3) \quad \Delta y \quad := r_0 + \Delta x$$

$$(4) \quad C \quad := \sqrt{ ( f + \delta )^2 + l^2 + 2 ( f + \delta ) l \cos ( B ) }$$

LAW OF COSINES, WHERE :  $l = r_{\text{outter}} - r_{\text{inner}}$

$$\beta = \alpha - \gamma = B + 2\Phi - 90 - \gamma$$

$$(5) \quad \alpha \quad := B - 90 + 2\Phi$$

$$(6) \quad r \quad := \alpha - \cos \left[ \frac{ ( f + \delta )^2 + C^2 - l^2 }{ 2 ( f + \delta ) C } \right]$$

$$(7) \quad \beta \quad := \alpha - \gamma$$

$$(8) \quad X \quad := D \cos ( B - \beta ) + r_i$$

$$(9) \quad Y \quad := D \sin ( B - \beta )$$

$$(10) \quad D \quad := \frac{ [ r_0 + L - r_i ] \sin ( 90 + ) }{ \sin ( 90 - B + \beta - \Phi ) } \quad \text{LAW OF SINES}$$

$$(11) \quad h \quad := Y + d$$

**FIG. 44C1**

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$$(12) \quad f_i := \sqrt{a_i^2 + [m S_{SL} - [r_0 + \Delta x]]^2}$$

**m IS A FACTOR THAT VARIES FROM SCAN LINE TO SCAN LINE AND DETERMINED BY SCAN LINE SEPARATION AND DISTANCE FROM THE ROTATIONAL AXIS OF THE DISC.**

$$(13) \quad B_i := \text{atan} \left[ \left[ \frac{m S_{SL} - [r_0 + \Delta x]}{a_i} \right] \right] + 90 - 2 \Phi$$

$$(14) \quad \Phi_{Si} := 2 \text{atan} \left[ \left[ \frac{\frac{1}{2} \text{ScanLineLength}}{f_i} \right] \right]$$

$$(15) \quad M_i := \frac{r_0}{f_i} + \cos(\lambda_1) + \cos(B_i)$$

$$(16) \quad \Theta_{roti} := \frac{\Theta_{Si}}{M_i}$$

$$(17) \quad \Theta'_{roti} := \Theta_{roti} + \underbrace{\frac{d_{beam}}{r_0} + \frac{d_{gap}}{r_0}}_{\Theta_{dead}}$$

$$(18) \quad \xi_i := \left[ \frac{f_i}{f_{16}} \right]^2 \frac{\sin[B_{16}]}{\sin(B_i)} H_i$$

$$(19) \quad \text{Area}_i := \pi \left[ r_{outter}^2 + r_{inner}^2 \right] \frac{\xi_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{16} [\xi_i]}$$

i = 1,2,...16

FIG. 44C2

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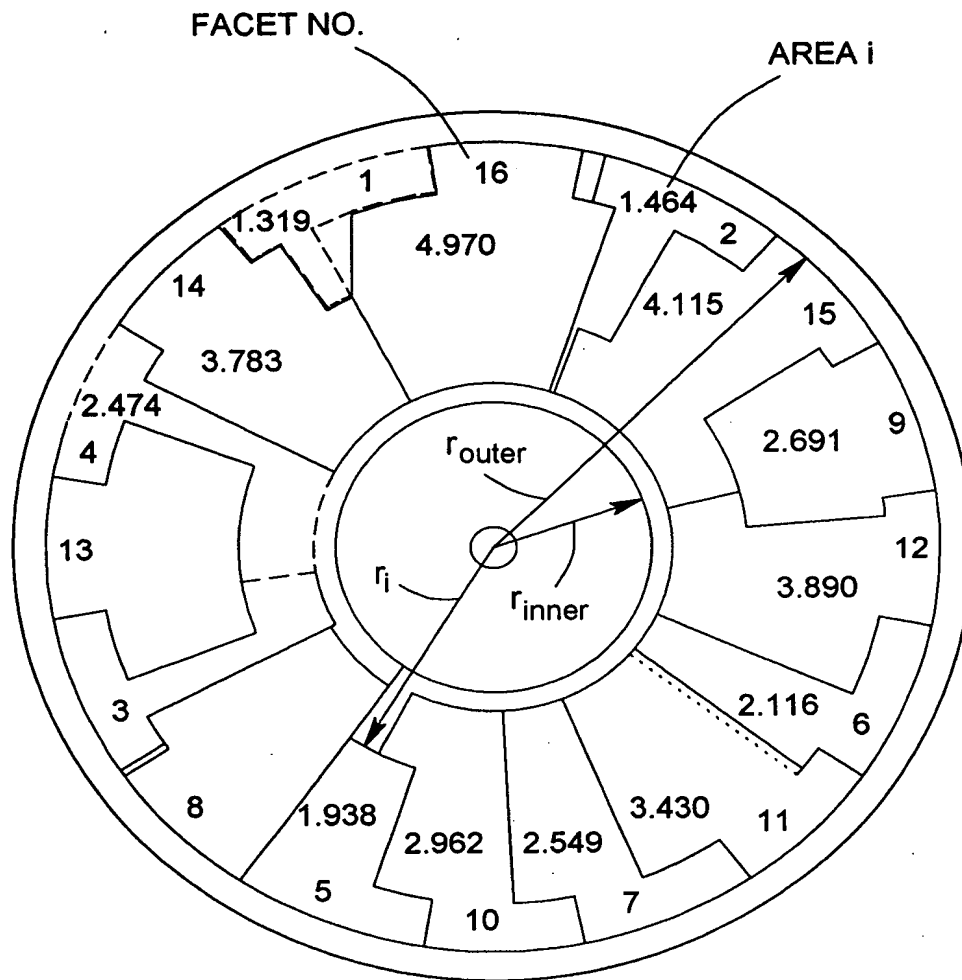


FIG. 44D

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**VECTOR MODELING OF LASER SCAN BEAMS IN  
HOLOGRAPHIC SCANNING SUBSYSTEMS**

**MATHEMATICAL FORM FOR EACH LASER SCAN BEAM:  
VECTOR-BASED MODEL OF OPTICAL PATH OF BEAM FROM DISC TO  
MIRROR TO FOCAL PLANE ( $\infty$ )**

**PROCEDURE:**

- (1) USE POSITION VECTOR REFERENCED FROM  $X=0, Y=0, Z=0$  IN  $R_{\text{local scanner}}$ , FOR SPECIFYING THE STARTING POINT OF LASER SCAN BEAM ON DISC, AND DIRECTION VECTOR FOR SPECIFYING THE DIRECTION OF LASER BEAM THE BEAM FOLDING MIRROR; AND**
- (2) USE POSITION VECTOR FOR SPECIFYING POINT ON MIRROR WHERE BEAM IS REFLECTED FROM BEAM FOLDING MIRROR TOWARDS FOCAL PLANE OF FACET, EXTENDING TO INFINITY, AND DIRECTION VECTOR FOR SPECIFYING THE DIRECTION OF LASER BEAM TOWARDS DESIGNATED FOCAL PLANE**
- (3) THESE FOUR VECTORS SPECIFY THE LASER BEAM RAY IN LOCAL COORDINATE REFERENCE  $R_{\text{local scanner}}$**

**FIG. 45**

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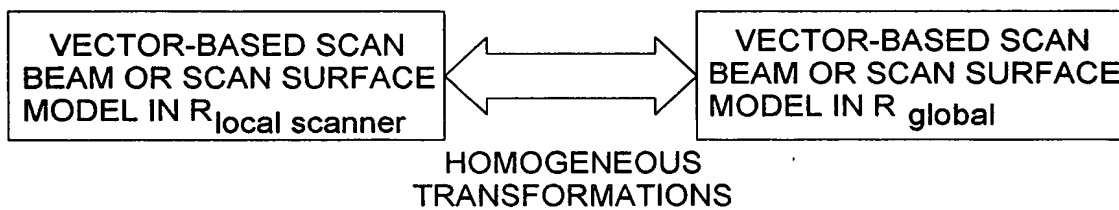
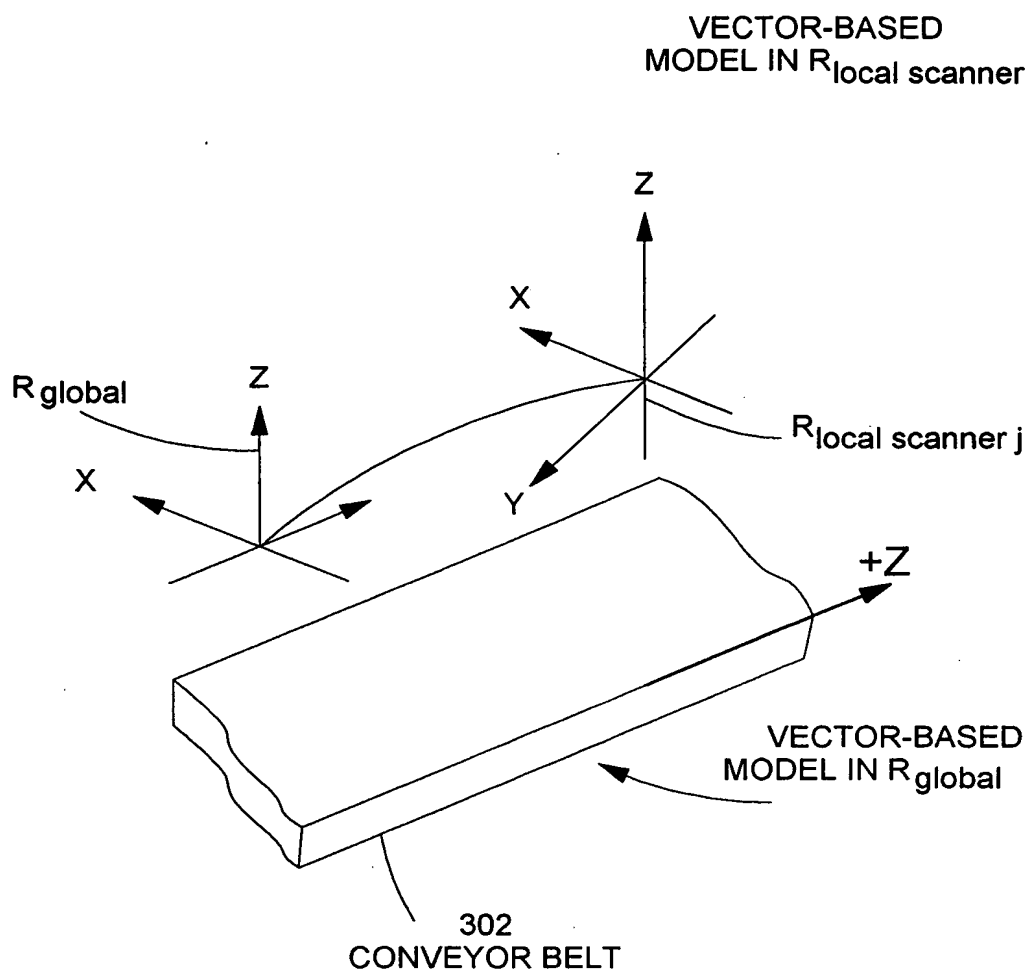
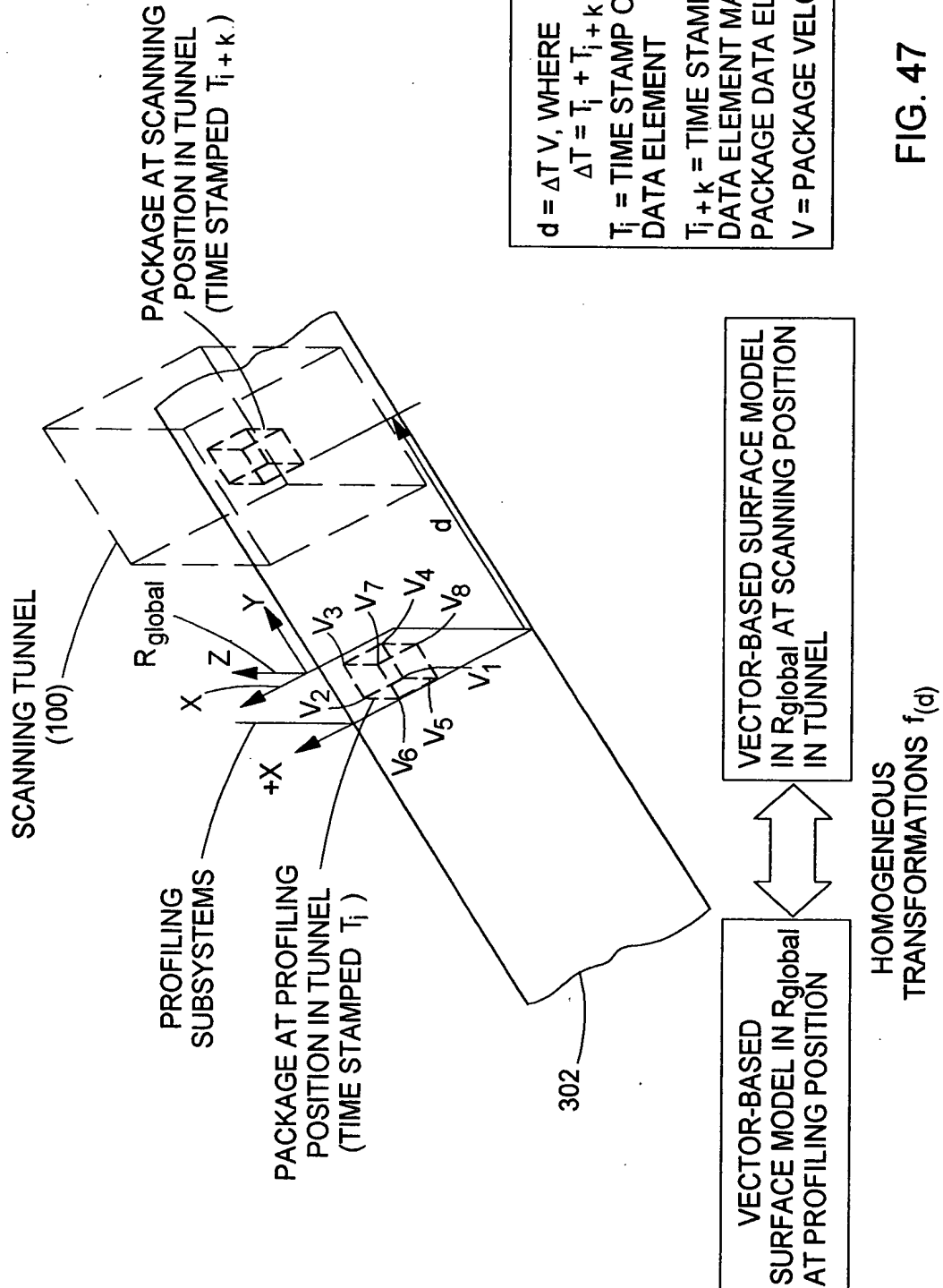


FIG. 46

# COORDINATE CONVERSION OF VECTOR-BASED MODELS OF PACKAGE SURFACES



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FIG. 47

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SCAN BEAM/PACKAGE SURFACE INTERSECTION DETERMINATION  
METHOD FOR SCAN DATA ELEMENTS PRODUCED FROM  
HOLOGRAPHIC SCANNING SUBSYSTEMS

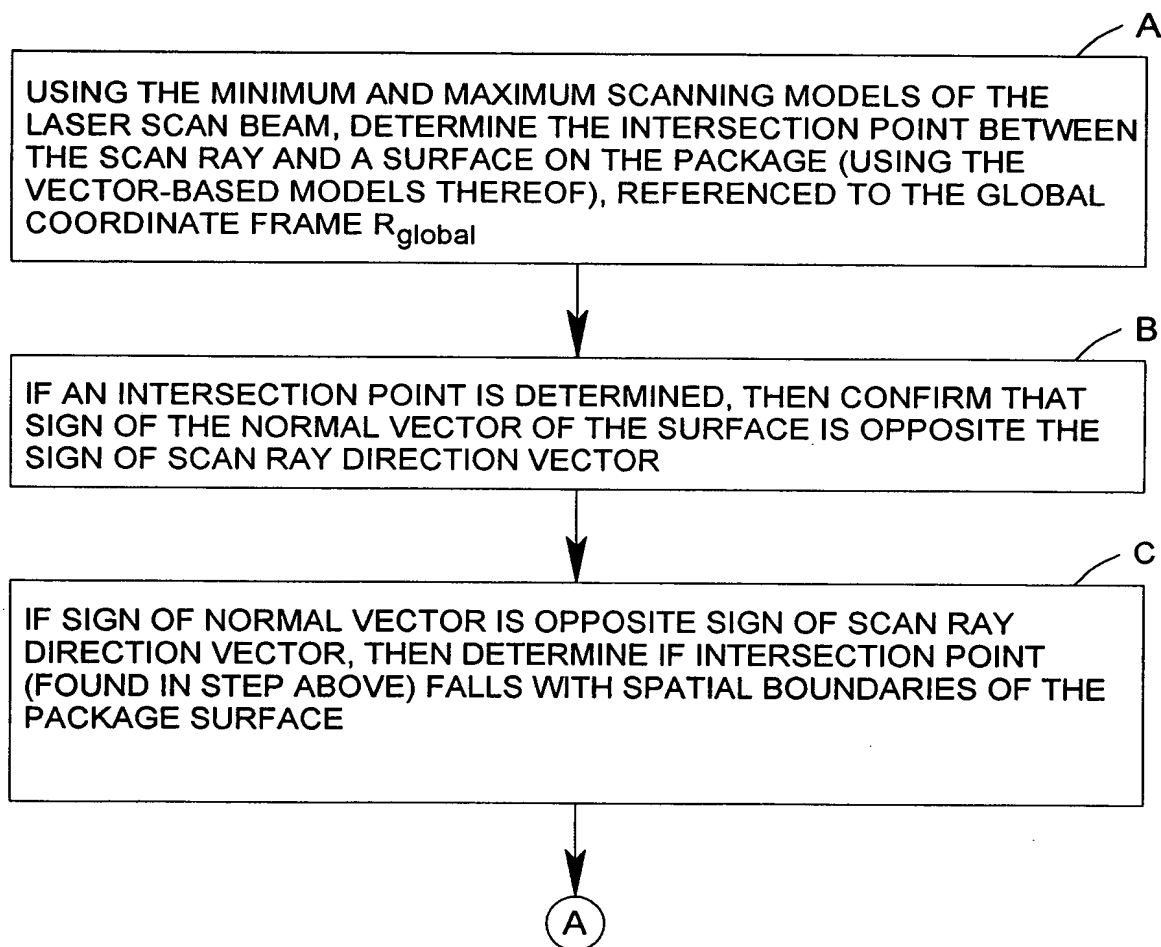


FIG. 12A

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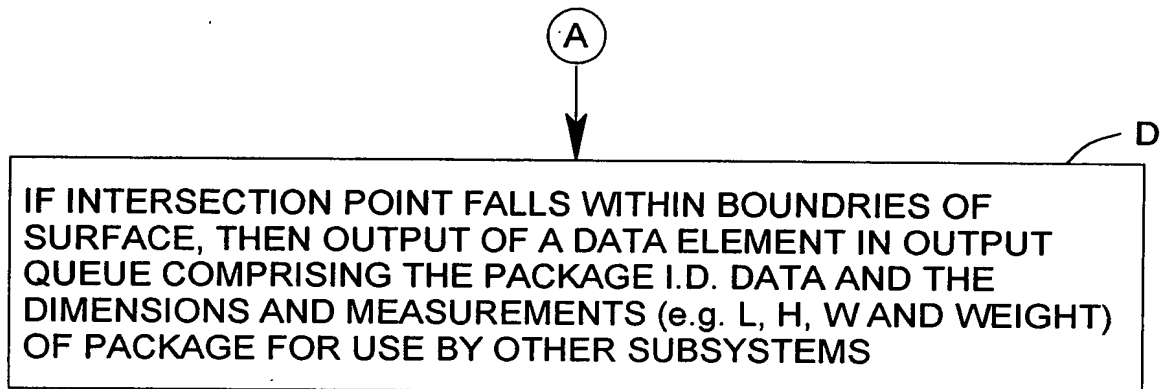


FIG. 48B

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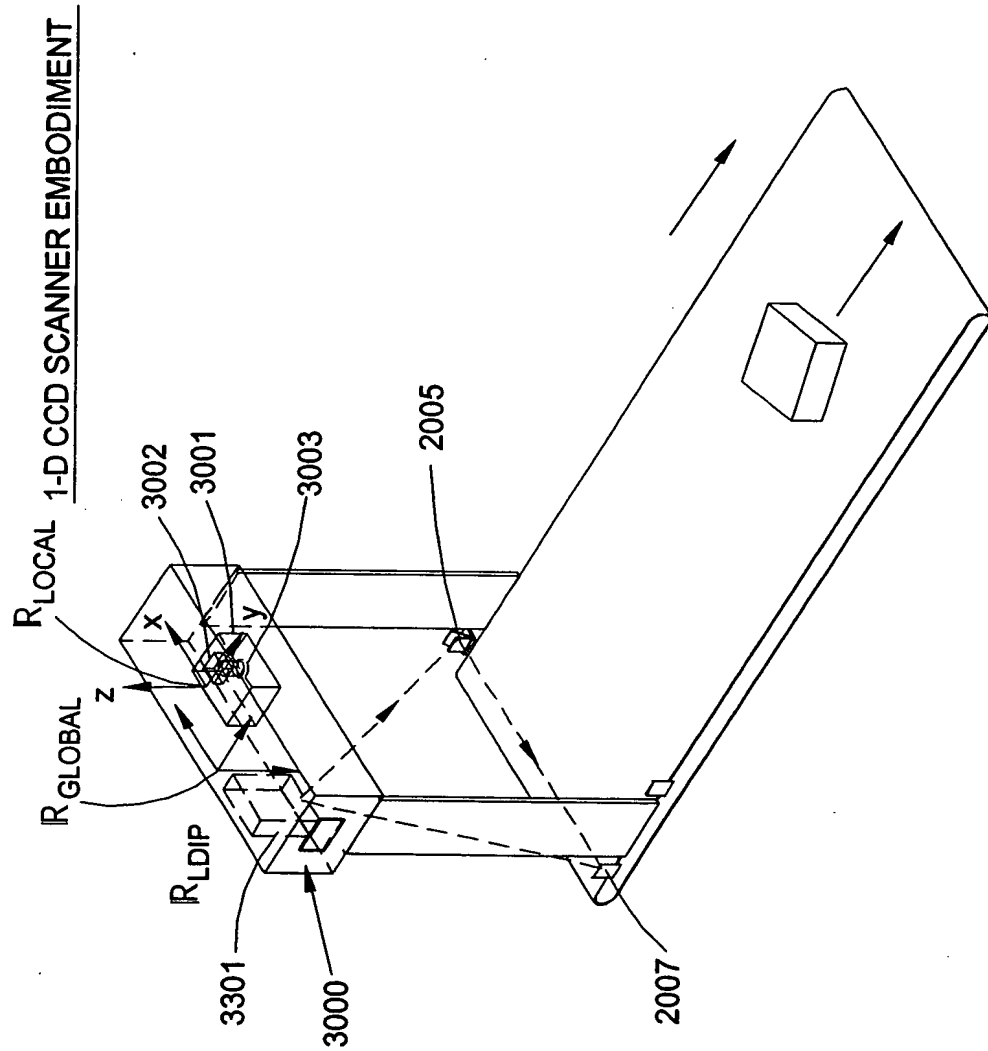


FIG. 49

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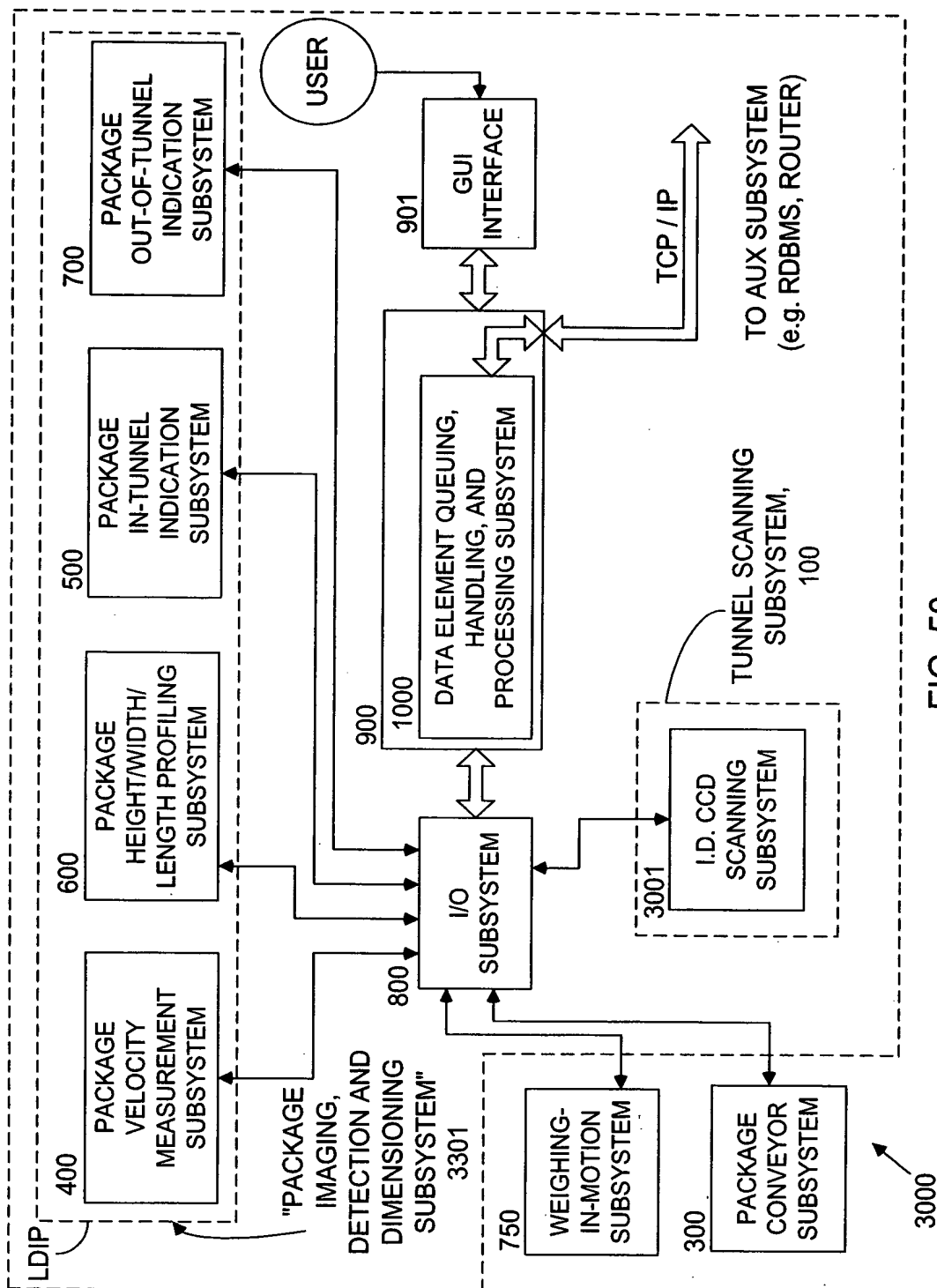
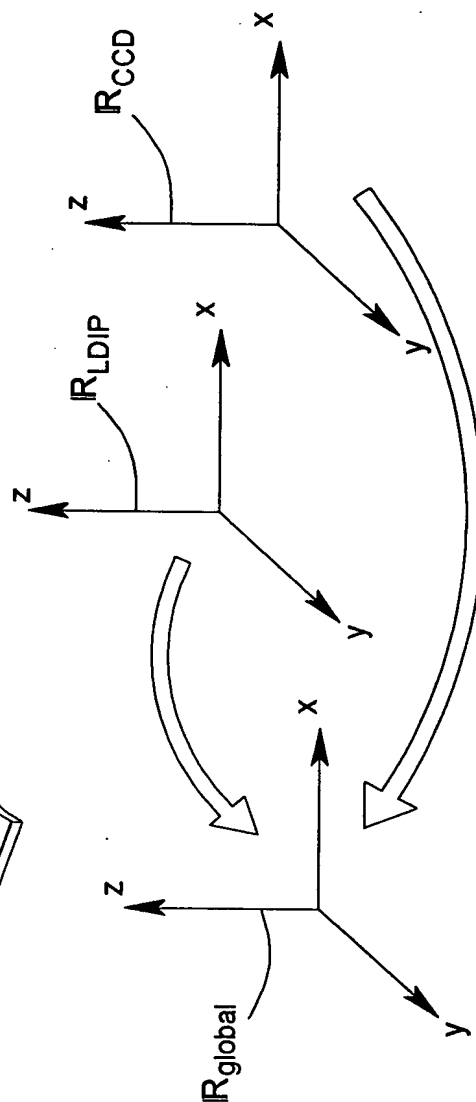
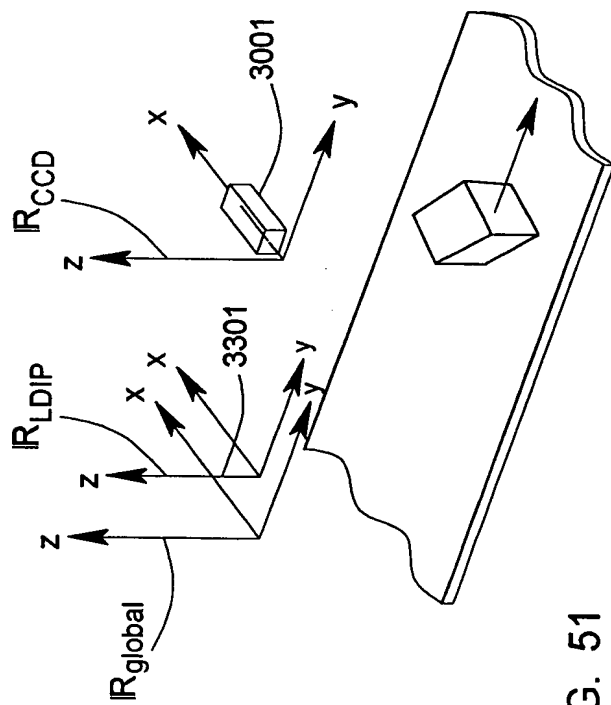


FIG. 50

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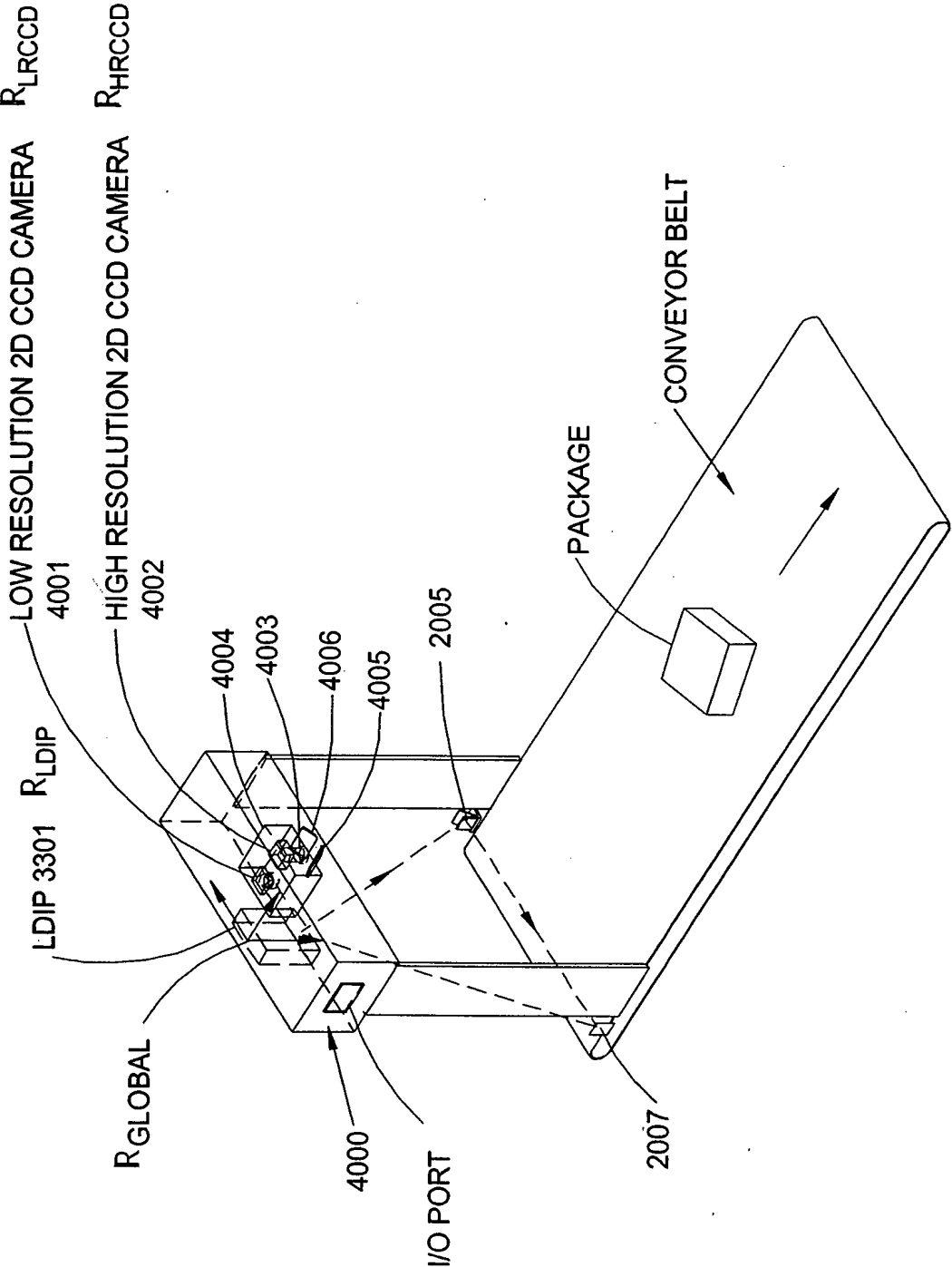


FIG. 53

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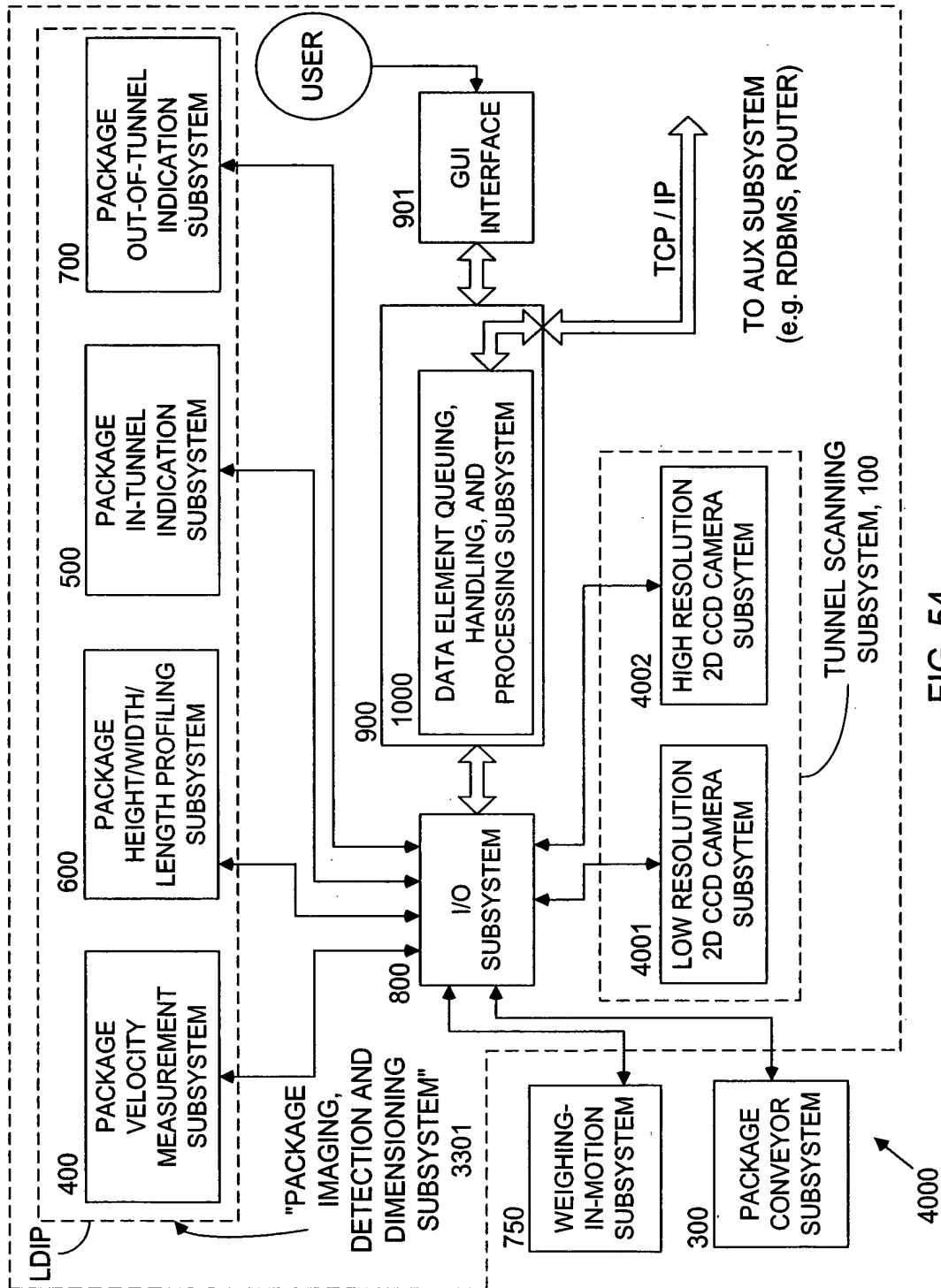


FIG. 54

